2021 Mozambique Sustainability Index and Dashboard Summary

The HIV/AIDS Sustainability Index and Dashboard (SID) is a tool completed every two years by PEPFAR teams and partner stakeholders to sharpen the understanding of each country's sustainability landscape and to assist PEPFAR and others in making informed HIV/AIDS investment decisions. Based on responses to more than 100 questions, the SID assesses the current state of sustainability of national HIV/AIDS responses across 17 critical elements. Scores for these elements are displayed on a color-coded dashboard, together with contextual charts and information. As the SID is completed over time, it will allow stakeholders to track progress and gaps across these key components of financial and programmatic sustainability.

Country Overview

Mozambique has a population of approximately 32.5 million people with 14.4 million (44%) under 15 years of age[1]. The national Indicators of Immunization, Malaria and HIV/AIDS survey (IMASIDA) in 2015 estimated HIV prevalence at 13.2 percent, with substantial variation in provincial prevalence that ranged from 5.2 percent in Tete Province to 24.4 percent in Gaza Province (2015, IMASIDA) [2]. IMASIDA data indicate that Mozambique is still challenged by a generalized HIV epidemic. As of 2020, 2.1 million people are estimated to be living with HIV in Mozambique, with a higher prevalence among women at 13.8 percent versus 8.8 percent among men (2020, Spectrum v6.06). As of end of Q3 in FY2021, 1.526M or 71.6 percent of all PLHIV were estimated to be on antiretroviral therapy (ART, PEPFAR MER data). While Mozambique has made progress toward the UNAIDS 95-95-95 goal with 82.4% of PLHIV aware of their status, 87% of those who know their status on ART, and 90% viral suppression among those with a viral load (VL) test, major gaps remain with having men on treatment, retention after 3 months and access to VL testing.

Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mozambique, progress towards the SID indicators have been made, with an increase in 11 of the 17 elements, with an additional 2 elements having the same score. Only 4 elements decreased in scores, most notably due to the effects of COVID-19 restrictions put in place in regard to public meetings, the drastic effects on HRH, and decrease availability of domestic financing.

SID Process for 2021

The SID 2021 was completed via virtual environment due to the COVID-19 restrictions. However, it still maintained its principle of a collaborative and consultative process coordinated by PEPFAR & UNAIDS, with leadership from the National Council to Combat AIDS (CNCS), the civil society platform for health (PLASOC), and the Ministry of Health (MISAU). SID consultations first started with a launch event, then a series of smaller meetings for each domain, and one final validation meeting in which over 65 participants representing government, multilateral partners, and civil

[1] "INE Destaques — Instituto Nacional de Estatistica." http://www.ine.gov.mz/. Accessed 8 May. 2019.

[2] "The DHS Program - Mozambique AIS, 2015 - Final Report (English ..." https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-ais12-ais-final-reports.cfm. Accessed 8 May. 2019.

society were involved. The final product was vetted and approved by all the mentioned stakeholders and MISAU (forthcoming).

In Figure 1, we see the 2021 SID Mozambique dashboard, which also shows the results from previous years. Figure 2 is the scoring scale for the dashboard.

Figure 1: SID 2019 Dashboard

	2015 (SID 2.0)	2017 (SID 3.0)	2019 (SID 4.0)	2021
Governance, Leadership, and Accountability				
1. Planning and Coordination	7.33	8.62	7.83	8.33
2. Policies and Governance	3.76	7.36	8.30	8.02
3. Civil Society Engagement	2.83	3.17	4.17	5.08
4. Private Sector Engagement	2.36	1.21	4.47	5.96
5. Public Access to Information	3.00	6.00	5.89	3.89
National Health System and Service Delivery				
6. Service Delivery	4.91	5.83	5.28	6.23
7. Human Resources for Health	7.83	6.74	7.26	6.49
8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain	4.99	6.18	4.95	7.15
9. Quality Management	3.52	6.76	8.76	8.76
10. Laboratory	3.24	2.83	3.92	4.74
Strategic Financing and Market Openness				
11. Domestic Resource Mobilization	2.50	5.24	5.14	5.56
12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies	4.44	0.89	3.56	3.40
13. Market Openness	N/A	N/A	8.56	9.46
Strategic Information				
14. Epidemiological and Health Data	4.70	4.90	4.47	5.03
15. Financial/Expenditure Data	4.17	7.50	5.83	5.83
16. Performance Data	7.78	7.17	5.78	5.89
17. Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem	N/A	N/A	3.67	5.48

Figure 2: SID Dashboard Scoring Scale

SID Changes from 2019 to 2021

Improvements: Noting 11 of 17 elements have improved from 2019 to 2021; below are the ones that increased in sustainability category, or by 1 or more points:

- 4. Private Sector Engagement (*from 4.47 to 5.96*) – remained yellow
- 8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain (*from 4.95 to 7.15*) - moved to light green
- 17. Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem *(from 3.57 to 5.48)* - remained yellow

Declines: Noting 4 of 17 elements decreased from 2019 to 2021; below are the ones that dropped in sustainability category, or by 1 or more points:

- 5. Public Access to Information (*from 5.89 to 3.89)* – remained yellow
- 7. Human Resources for Health *(from 7.26 to 6.49)* - decreased from light green to yellow
- 12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies (3.56 to 3.40) – slight change that pushed it to red

Sustainability Strengths:

- Quality Management (8.76, dark green): MISAU has developed and rolled out a number of quality management/quality improvement tools to improve the HIV response. Additionally, it has its own QM/QI unit within the national HIV program to provide leadership in this area.
- Planning & Coordination (8.33, light green): There's a new National HIV Strategic Plan (PEN V) and several action plans that have been prepared to operationalize the strategy. The Sustainability component is a pillar of PEN V with a focus on the strengthening component of health and community systems. The government is also taking more ownership of the national HIV response and a decentralization process, while still in the early phase of implementation, is envisioned to delegate authorities from the central government to the provincial level.
- Policies and Governance (8.02, light green): The country has adopted dolutegravir (DTG) as the new adult regimen. It has also made several DSD modalities available. Mozambique has laws and policies in place that follow the most recent WHO guidelines that protect victims of domestic violence and protect against discrimination.
- Commodity Security & Supply Chain (7.15, light green): MISAU, through CMAM (National Drugs regulatory Authority), in coordination with donor partners, has invested significantly in a data driven supply chain systems. CMAM is in the process of becoming a semi-autonomous authority within the scope of the Ministry's Pharmaceutical logistics strategic plan (PELF)

Sustainability Vulnerabilities:

- Public Access to Information (*3.89, yellow):* MISAU reports on a quarterly and annual basis program performance in terms of provision of HIV services. Most reports published by MISAU and CNCS only provide information and aggregated performance data up to the provincial level, while INS (National Institutes for Health) produces detailed HIV data reports at the district level through the HIV platform of the Health observatory. However, completeness

detailed at the level of the districts is not "public information", one has to ask for access from the National HIV program.

- Human Resources for Health *(6.49, yellow)* - Responsibility for social services has been shifted from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action. Significant challenges remain to fund and allocate human resources based on need, as well as to motivate and ensure qualified human resources provide services in facilities.
- Strategic investments, efficiency, and sustainable financing. Regarding the mobilization of national resources, 97% of spending on HIV comes from external sources (NASA 2020). Domestic funding for ARVs, rapid test kits and drugs for opportunistic infections is still a challenge. The routine visualization of the domestic budget does not allow a global view of the envelope of internal and external resources for HIV. It will be important to develop a routine system that produces information on the costs of providing services.

COVID-19 Impacts and Assessment of Health Systems Resilience:

COVID-19 has prompted changes in the HIV program to meet patients with services when and where they were needed, including rapid expansion of access to differentiated service delivery (DSD) models such as multi-month scripting and mobile brigades. Three-month drug dispensing was consolidated and expanded during COVID-19, and the proportion of stable patients on multi-month drug dispensing programs grew to 70% nationally. Mobile brigades are being successfully used in cases where access to health services is extremely limited. Government supported community health workers (APEs in Mozambique) were also deployed to provide community delivery of ARVs. However, identification and linkage of new patients to treatment has been hampered by restrictions in community activities such as index case testing. This effective modality is essential to find the HIV infected people who have not yet begun treatment, especially men who, as long as they are feeling healthy, are not reaching out for health services.

The investment that PEPFAR has made over the past several years in Mozambique's healthcare system has proven to be pivotal in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strength and capacity of Mozambique's system has helped to avoid a large COVID-19 outbreak and to quickly roll out effective services for SARS-CoV-2 testing and results return. Mozambique has also leveraged the supply chain and laboratory systems strengthened by PEPFAR resources, as well as the considerable health facility staff trained and funded by PEPFAR. Nevertheless, Mozambique's health systems need continued support, in particular with electronic systems for everything from patient care to pharmacy support, human resources planning and allocation, laboratory services, infrastructure and supply chain. PEPFAR's support to strengthening the health system will not only support Mozambique to tackle the next accelerated phase of the HIV response, but also be ready to adapt and respond to viral pandemic threats such as COVID-19.

Additional Observations:

The government leads planning and coordination of HIV activities, and while engagement especially with civil society has improved, it is still far away from desired. Civil Society participates in planning

and validation, but they don't perceive that they have a significant impact, in part due to institutional capacity. Private sector is still quite small and are currently represented by one umbrella organization but would benefit from broader and stronger representation. The policy environment could be strengthened to incentivize and encourage greater involvement of the private sector.

Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Mozambique

Epidemic Type: Generalized
Income Level: Low income
PEPFAR COP 19 Planning Level:

SUSTAINABILITY DOMAINS and ELEMENTS

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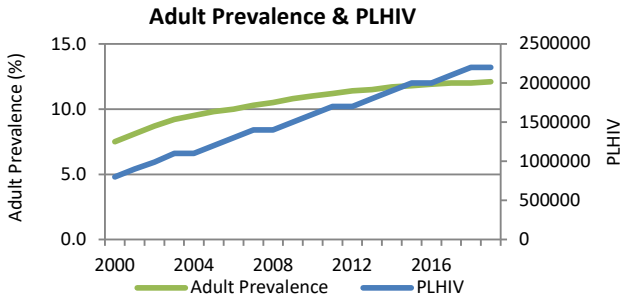
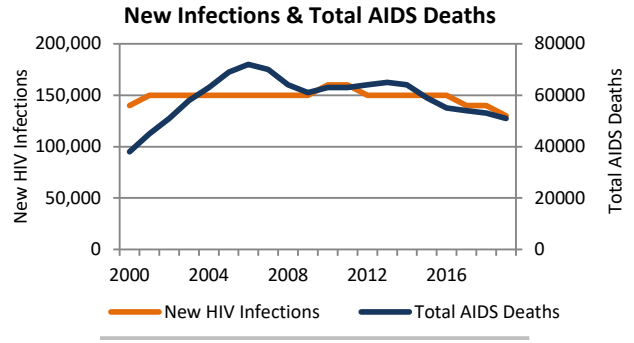
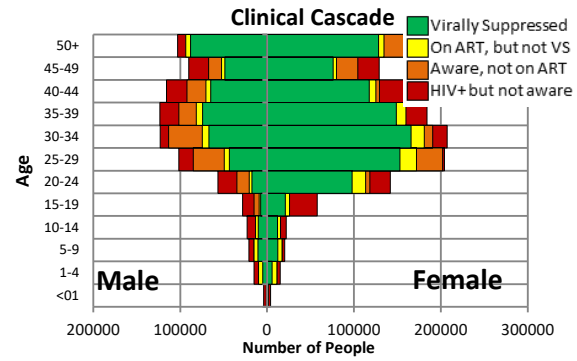
CONTEXTUAL DATA







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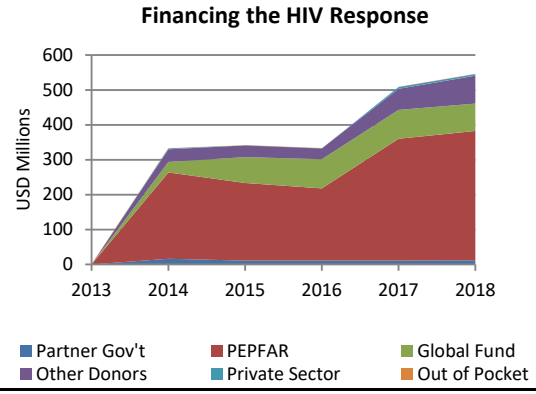
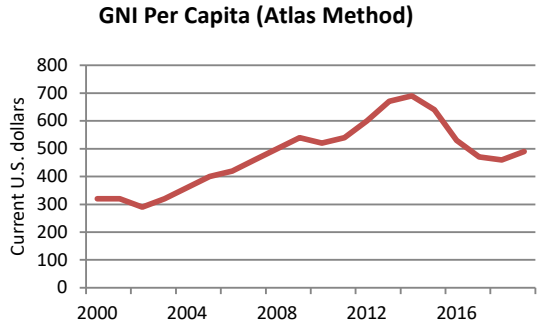
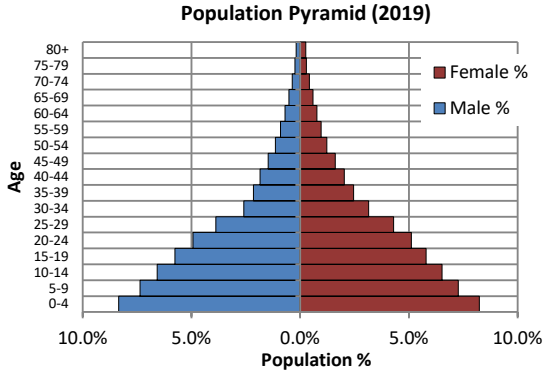


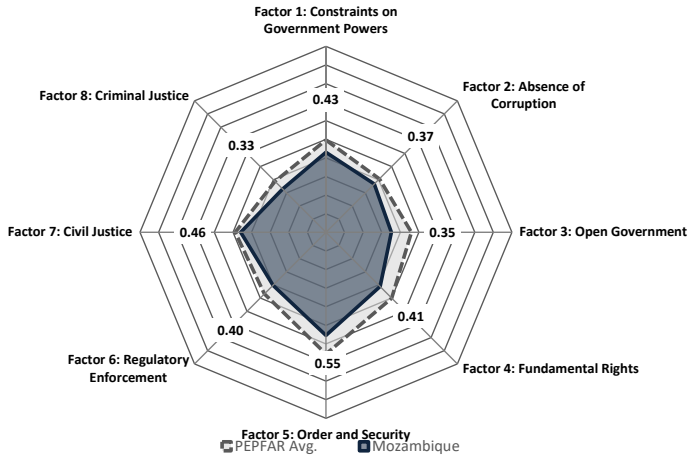


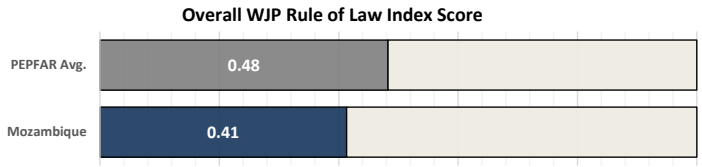


Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Mozambique

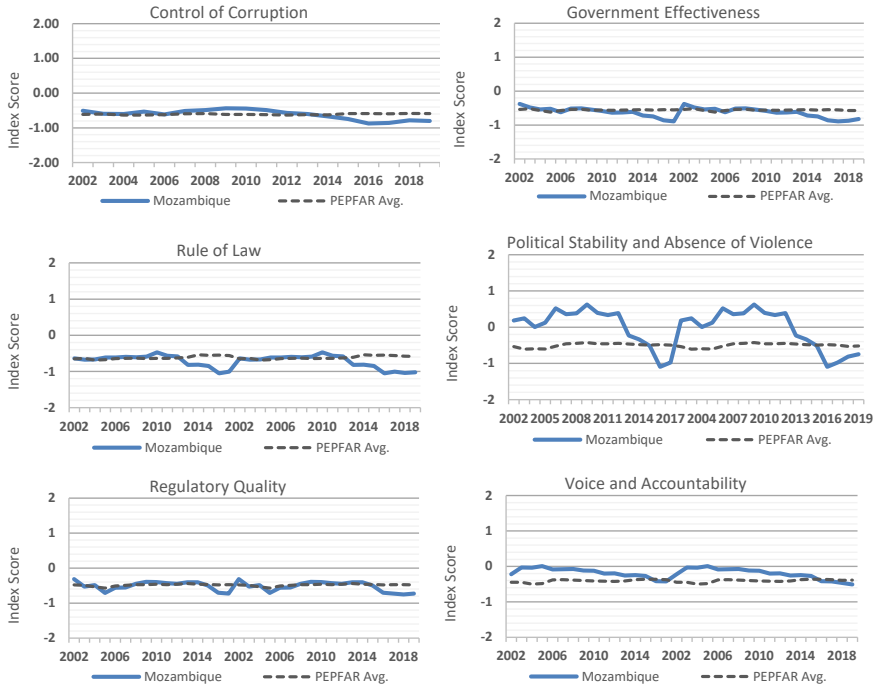
Contextual Governance Indicators

Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project)





Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)



WJP's Rule of Law Index measures the general public's experience and perception across eight 'factors':

1. Constraints on Government Powers: Governmental powers are limited by both internal and external checks, including auditing and review. Governmental officials are subject to the law and sanctioned for misconduct.

2. Absence of Corruption: Government officials in all branches of government do not use public office for private gain.

3. Open Government: Citizens have open access to government information and data, complaint mechanisms, and civic participation.

4. Fundamental Rights: There is equal treatment of citizens and absence of discrimination. The rights to freedom of expression, security of the person, and due process are effectively guaranteed.

5. Order and Security: Crime and civil conflict are effectively limited. Personal grievances are not redressed through violence.

6. Regulatory Enforcement: Government regulations are effectively applied and enforced without improper influence. Due process is respected in administrative proceedings.

7. Civil Justice: Civil justice is accessible and free of discrimination, corruption and improper government influence.

8. Criminal Justice: Criminal justice is impartial, timely and effective, and free from corruption or improper government influence. There is due process of law and rights of the accused.

More information can be found at: https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2020/current-historical-data

The World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) score countries based on six dimensions of governance:

1. Control of Corruption: captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests.

2. Government Effectiveness: measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation (including the efficiency of revenue mobilization and budget management), and the credibility of the government's commitment to its stated policies.

3. Rule of Law: captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

4. Political Stability and Absence of Violence: measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

5. Regulatory Quality: Measures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.

6. Voice and Accountability: captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

More information can be found at: https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/

Domain A. Governance, Leadership, and Accountability

What Success Looks Like: Host government upholds a transparent and accountable resolve to be responsible to its citizens and international stakeholders for achieving planned HIV/AIDS results, is a good steward of HIV/AIDS finances, widely disseminates program progress and results, provides accurate information and education on HIV/AIDS, and supports mechanisms for eliciting feedback. Relevant government entities take actions to create an enabling policy and legal environment, ensure good stewardship of HIV/AIDS resources, create space for and promote participation of the private sector, and provide technical and political leadership to coordinate an effective national HIV/AIDS response.

1. Planning and Coordination: Host country develops, implements, and oversees a costed multiyear national strategy and serves as the preeminent architect and convener of a coordinated HIV/AIDS response in the country across all levels of government and key stakeholders, civil society and the private sector.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
1.1 Content of National Strategy: Does the country have a multi-year, costed national strategy to respond to HIV?	○ A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS ◉ B. There is a multiyear national strategy. Check all that apply: ☑ It is costed ☑ It has measurable targets. ☑ It is updated at least every five years ☑ Strategy includes all crucial response components for prevention and treatment (HIV testing, treatment and care [including children and adolescents], PMTCT, transition from 'catchup' to sustainable VMMC if country performs VMMCs, scale-up of viral load, EID, and other key metrics) ☑ Strategy includes explicit plans and activities to address the needs of all epidemiologically significant key populations. ☑ Strategy includes all crucial response components to mitigate the impact of HIV on vulnerable children ☑ Strategy (or separate document) includes considerations and activities related to sustainability	1.1 Score: 2.50	PEN IV - 2016-2020 (direct link from the official CNCS page).	PENIV is a strategic document that provides guiding bases; A number of action plans have been prepared to operationalize the strategy, such as: The Guideline for Integrating Prevention, Care and Treatment Services for Key Populations in the Health Sector (2016), Strategic Action Plan, STI Prevention and Control (2018), Acceleration Plan for Double Elimination Vertical Transmission of HIV and Syphilis (2018-2020), Operational Plan for Adolescents (2018-2020), Pediatric ART Improvement Plan (2018-2020), Differentiated Service Model Guide (2018), National Mother-to-Mother Strategy and Mother-to-Mother Groups (2018), Guideline for Man's Engagement in Health Care (2018), HIV Self-Testing Guide (2019), APSS and PP Guideline in the Community Context, Public Sector HIV and AIDS Response Strategy (2019-2023), District HIV and AIDS Response Coordination and Management Handbook (2019); The Sustainability component is a pillar of PEN IV with a focus on the strengthening component of health and community systems. Clarify what they refer to when talking about sustainability; The questions do not allow to measure the small improvements that happen at the process level because they are not captured through this tool; The tool should allow the questions to be discussed. Because in general it seems we are on the same level but in practice there was improvement

1.2 Participation in National Strategy Development: Who actively participates in development of the country's national HIV/AIDS strategy?	○ A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS ◉ B. The national strategy is developed with participation from the following stakeholders (check all that apply): ☑ Its development was led by the host country government ☑ Civil society actively participated in the development of the strategy ☐ Private health sector providers, facilities, and training institutions, actively participated in the development of the strategy ☐ Businesses and the corporate sector actively participated in the development of the strategy including workplace development and corporate social responsibility (CSR) ☑ External agencies (i.e. donors, other multilateral orgs., etc.) supporting HIV services in-country participated in the development of the strategy	1.2 Score: 1.50		CIVIL SOCIETY: Civil Society has the perception that it does not participate "actively" and only participates more in the validation processes; not involved since the beginning of the process. There is consensus that there is room for improvement. Civil Society was present and participated in the working groups, but the capacity to contribute in terms of content is weak, more technical skills of Civil Society are needed. PRIVATE SECTOR: Even if the private sector (ECOSIDA) participates in the planning process, the Government still thinks that corporations (eg British American Tobacco, Mozal) that have successful health and HIV programs should also participate in conjunction with them. ECOSIDA. Although there are some companies / firms with programs that reflect good practice, and innovative pilots, there is still room for improvement; The corporate social responsibility component needs to be strengthened, HIV workplace programs need to be stronger.
1.3 Coordination of National HIV Implementation: To what extent does the host country government coordinate all HIV/AIDS activities implemented in the country, including those funded or implemented by CSOs, private sector, and donor implementing partners?	Check all that apply: ☑ There is an effective mechanism within the host country government for internally coordinating HIV/AIDS activities implemented by various government ministries, institutions, offices, etc. ☑ The host country government routinely tracks and maps HIV/AIDS activities of: ☑ civil society organizations ☐ private sector (including health care providers and/or other private sector partners) ☑ donors ☑ The host country government leads a mechanism or process (i.e. committee, working group, etc.) that routinely convenes key internal and external stakeholders and implementers of the national response for planning and coordination purposes. ☑ Joint operational plans are developed that include key activities of implementing organizations. ☐ Duplications and gaps among various government, CSO, private sector, and donor activities are systematically identified and addressed.	1.3 Score: 1.83		There are mechanisms at various levels, but there is a need to improve monitoring mechanisms and to ensure that more regular mapping is in place. The government does lead the coordination component but needs to be strengthened. The coordination of the planning processes is very good. For the coordination of implementation processes, there is a visible effort to improve, but there are still gaps. The fact that one sector is functional cannot be broken for all other sectors

1.4 Sub-national Unit Accountability: Is there a mechanism by which sub-national units are accountable to national HIV/AIDS goals or targets? (note: equal points for either checkbox under option B)	○ A. There is no formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery. ◉ B. There is a formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery. (Check the ONE that applies.) ☑ Sub-national units have performance targets that contribute to aggregate national goals or targets. ☐ The central government is responsible for service delivery at the sub-national level.	1.4 Score:	2.50		Decentralization process already approved and the central government is not responsible for provincial accountability. The two sub-options "B" raise two distinct questions, one about goals and one about service provision. The question has to be better elaborated
		Planning and Coordination Score:	**8.33**		

2. Policies and Governance: Host country develops, implements, and oversees a wide range of policies, laws, and regulations that will achieve coverage of high impact interventions, ensure social and legal protection and equity for those accessing HIV/AIDS services, eliminate stigma and discrimination, and sustain epidemic control within the national HIV/AIDS response.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
2.1 WHO Guidelines for ART Initiation: Does current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follow current WHO guidelines for initiation of ART - i.e., optimal ART regimens for all populations (including TLD as recommended)?	For each category below, check yes or no to indicate if current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follows current WHO guidelines on optimal ART regimens for each of the following: A. Adults (>19 years) ☑ Yes ☐ No B. Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers ☑ Yes ☐ No C. Adolescents (10-19 years) ☑ Yes ☐ No D. Children (<10 years) ☑ Yes ☐ No	2.1 Score: 0.83		Dolutegravir - The country has already accepted DLT as a new adult regime and has been meeting with different stakeholders to clarify and discuss the expansion plan. The Ministry is already making the new regime available and is being phased in at country level.

2.2 Enabling Policies and Legislation: Are there policies or legislation that govern HIV/AIDS service delivery or policies and legislation on health care which is inclusive of HIV service delivery? Note: If one of the listed policies differentiates policy for specific groups, please note in the Notes/Comments column.	Check all that apply: ☑ A national public health services act that includes the control of HIV ☑ A task-shifting policy that allows trained non-physician clinicians, midwives, and nurses to initiate and dispense ART ☐ A task-shifting policy that allows trained and supervised community health workers to dispense ART between regular clinical visits ☑ Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced clinical visits (i.e. every 6-12 months) ☑ Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced ARV pickups (i.e. every 3-6 months) ☑ Policies that permit streamlined ART initiation, such as same day initiation of ART for those who are ready ☑ Legislation to ensure the well-being and protection of children, including those orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS ☑ Policies that permit HIV self-testing ☑ Policies that permit pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) ☑ Policies that permit post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) ☑ Policies that allow HIV testing without parental consent for adolescents, starting at age 15 ☑ Policies that allow HIV-infected adolescents, starting at age 15, to seek HIV treatment without parental consent ☑ Policies that permit TB screening and TPT for PLHIV ☑ Policies that allow for integrated management of HIV program with other diseases of public health importance (e.g. HIV/COVID-19)	2.2 Score: 0.77		Delegation of responsibility for community workers to distribute ART is not yet applicable, however there is a pilot for using mobile brigades to distribute; . The National Treatment Standard allows testing and initiation of ART in 15-year-olds; It is not a policy in itself, but a practice. Self-test in force (acquisition via private pharmacy - policy approved in August 2019), with phased implementation starting in Zambezia province. PreP is still a pilot in Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Manica provinces (Serodiscordant couples; girls 18-24 years old, SW, MSM)

2.3 User Fees for HIV Services: Are HIV infected persons expected or likely to be asked to pay user fees, either formal or informal, for any HIV services in the public sector: clinical, laboratory, testing, prevention and others? Note: "Formal" user fees are those established in policy or regulation by a government or institution.	Check all that apply: ☑ No, neither formal nor informal user fees exist. ☐ Yes, formal user fees exist. ☐ Yes, informal user fees exist.	2.3 Score: 0.83		Public HIV services are free.
2.4 User Fees for Other Health Services: Are HIV infected persons expected or likely to be asked to pay user fees, either formal or informal, for any non-HIV services in the public sector, such as MCH/SRH, TB, outpatient registration, hospitalizations, and others? Note: "Formal" user fees are those established in policy or regulation by a government or institution.	Check all that apply: ☑ No, neither formal nor informal user fees exist. ☐ Yes, formal user fees exist. ☐ Yes, informal user fees exist.	2.4 Score: 0.83		Public health services are free. Confirm what the 5mt pay
2.5 Data Protection: Does the country have policies in place that support the collection and appropriate use of patient-level data for health, including HIV/AIDS?	The country has policies in place that (check all that apply): ☑ Govern the collection of patient-level data for public health purposes, including surveillance ☐ Govern the collection and use of unique identifiers such as national ID for health records ☐ Govern the privacy and confidentiality of health outcomes matched with personally identifiable information ☐ Govern the use of patient-level data, including protection against its use in criminal cases ☐ Govern the exchange of information between related Health Information System platforms for patient-level data linkage and integration	2.5 Score: 0.17		

2.6 Legal Protections for Key Populations: Does the country have laws or policies that specify protections (not specific to HIV) for specific populations?	Check all that apply: Transgender people (TG): ☐ Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity ☐ Prohibitions of discrimination in employment based on gender diversity ☐ A third gender is legally recognized ☐ Other non-discrimination provisions specifying gender diversity (note in comments) Men who have sex with men (MSM): ☑ Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation ☐ Hate crimes based on sexual orientation are considered an aggravating circumstance ☐ Incitement to hatred based on sexual orientation prohibited ☑ Prohibition of discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation ☐ Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation Female sex workers (FSW): ☐ Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on occupation ☐ Sex work is recognized as work ☑ Other non-discrimination protections specifying sex work (note in comments)	2.6 Score: 0.10	Note: This question is adapted from questions asked in the revised UNAIDS NCPI (2016). If your country has completed the new NCPI, you may use it as a data source to answer this question.	Policies are not specific to key populations, they apply to the general population. For Men who have sex with Men there is no criminalization but the law is not specific. Law XXXX criminalizes drug use (ask MISAU for law reference)

	People who inject drugs (PWID): ☐ Specific antidiscrimination laws or other provisions for people who use drugs (specify in comments) ☐ Explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in national policies ☐ Policies that address the specific needs of women who inject drugs			
2.7 Legal Protections for Victims of Violence: Does the country have protections in place for victims of violence?	The country has the following to protect all epidemiologically significant key populations and people living with HIV (PLHIV) from violence: ☑ General criminal laws prohibiting violence ☑ Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population ☑ Programs to address intimate partner violence ☑ Programs to address workplace violence ☑ Interventions to address police abuse ☑ Interventions to address torture and ill treatment in prisons ☑ A national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV ☑ Legislation on domestic violence ☑ Criminal penalties for domestic violence ☑ Criminal penalties for violence against children	2.7 Score: 0.83	Note: This question is adapted from questions asked in the revised UNAIDS NCPI (2016). If your country has completed the new NCPI, you may use it as a data source to answer this question.	The country has legislation that protects any general citizen from violence and abuse, but it is not specific in terms of violence and / or abuse targeted at specific groups. Law 29/2009 - Law on Domestic Violence, Law 19/2014 - Law on the Protection of Persons, Workers and Jobseekers Living with HIV and AIDS. Labor law; General Statute of Official and State Agent

2.8 Structural Obstacles: Does the country have laws and/or policies that present barriers to delivery of HIV prevention, testing and treatment services or the accessibility of these services?	**For each question, select the most appropriate option:** Are transgender people criminalized and/or prosecuted in the country? ☐ Both criminalized and prosecuted ☐ Criminalized ☐ Prosecuted ☑ Neither criminalized nor prosecuted Is cross-dressing criminalized in the country? ☐ Yes ☐ Yes, only in parts of the country ☐ Yes, only under certain circumstances ☑ No Is sex work criminalized in your country? ☐ Selling and buying sexual services is criminalized ☐ Selling sexual services is criminalized ☐ Buying sexual services is criminalized ☐ Partial criminalization of sex work ☐ Other punitive regulation of sex work ☑ Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized. ☐ Issue is determined/differs at subnational level	2.8 Score: 0.73	Note: This question is adapted from questions asked in the revised UNAIDS NCPI (2016). If your country has completed the new NCPI, you may use it as a data source to answer this question.	The country has legislation that protects any general citizen from violence and abuse, but it is not specific in terms of violence and / or abuse directed at specific groups. Law 29/2009 - Law on Domestic Violence, Law 19/2014 - Law on the Protection of Persons, Workers and Jobseekers Living with HIV and AIDS. Labor law; General Statute of Official and State Agent

Does the country have laws criminalizing same-sex sexual acts?

- ☐ Yes, death penalty
- ☐ Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
- ☐ Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
- ☐ No penalty specified
- ☐ No specific legislation
- ☐ Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed

Does the country maintain the death penalty in law for people convicted of drug-related offenses?

- ☐ Yes, with high application (sentencing of people convicted of drug offenses to death and/or carrying out executions are a routine and mainstreamed part of the criminal justice system)
- ☐ Yes, with low application (executions for drug offenses may have been carried out in recent years, but in practice such penalties are relatively rare)
- ☐ Yes, with symbolic application (the death penalty for drug offenses is included in legislation, but executions are not carried out)
- ☑ No

Does the country have laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of, or exposure to HIV transmission?

- ☑ Yes
- ☐ No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- ☐ No

Does the country have policies restricting the entry, stay, and residence of people living with HIV (PLHIV)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☑ No

	Does the country have other punitive laws affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people? ☐ Yes, promotion ("propaganda") laws ☐ Yes, morality laws or religious norms that limit LGBTI freedom of expression and association ☑ No			
2.9 Rights to Access Services: Recognizing the right to nondiscriminatory access to HIV services and support, does the government have efforts in place to educate and ensure the rights of PLHIV, all epidemiologically significant key populations, adolescents, and those who may access HIV services about these rights?	There are host country government efforts in place as follows (check all that apply): ☑ To educate PLHIV about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services ☑ To educate key populations about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services ☑ National law exists regarding health care privacy and confidentiality protections ☑ Government provides financial support to enable access to legal services if someone experiences discrimination, including redress where a violation is found	2.9 Score: 0.83		IPAG - Institute for Legal Assistance Sponsorship - for anyone who wants free legal support
2.10 Audit: Does the host country government conduct a national HIV/AIDS program audit or audit of Ministries that work on HIV/AIDS on a regular basis (excluding audits of donor funding that are through government financial systems)?	○ A. No audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS Program or other relevant ministry. ○ B. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 4 years or more. ◉ C. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 3 years or less.	2.10 Score: 0.83		CNCS has 3 audits: 1) internal audit of CNCS which is permanent, 2) General Inspectorate of Finance which is an internal government audit every 2 years on average, 3) Administrative court which is an external audit with an average frequency every 2 years. FG makes annual audits of grants, programs do every 3 years. Dates of the last audits: Administrative court in 2017 and General Finance inspection 2018; for the other sectors it also has the same dynamic
2.11 Audit Action: To what extent does the host country government respond to the findings of a HIV/AIDS audit or audit of Ministries that work on HIV/AIDS?	○ A. Host country government does not respond to audit findings, or no audit of the national HIV/AIDS program is conducted. ○ B. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes as a result of the audit. ◉ C. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes which can be tracked by legislature or other bodies that hold government accountable.	2.11 Score: 0.83		Generally, the audits of the Administrative Court and the Inspectorate General of Finance are carried out on an interim basis every two years, which means that the CNCS is audited every year. Upon commencement, compliance with the recommendations made in past audits is required. For MISAU the audit is performed by the Global Fund (FG) every 4 years and only in 2017 was audited by the Administrative Tribunal.
2.12 Innovation Regulation: Does the host government have a timely and effective formal regulatory and registration process for the introduction of new products, technologies, and solutions in support of HIV programming?	○ A. No, no formal processes exist ◉ B. Yes, effective but not always timely ○ C. Yes, timely but not always effective ○ D. Yes, both timely and effective	2.12 Score: 0.42		
	Policies and Governance Score:	**8.02**		

3. Civil Society Engagement: Local civil society is an active partner in the HIV/AIDS response through service delivery provision when appropriate, advocacy efforts as needed, and as a key stakeholder to inform the national HIV/AIDS response. There are mechanisms for civil society to review and provide feedback regarding public programs, services and fiscal management and civil society is able to hold government institutions accountable for the use of HIV/AIDS funds and for the results of their actions.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
3.1 Civil Society and Accountability for HIV/AIDS: Are there any laws or policies that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. There exists a law or laws that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response. ◉ B. There are no laws that restrict civil society playing a role in providing oversight of the HIV/AIDS response but in practice, it does not happen. ○ C. There are no laws or policies that prevent civil society from providing an oversight of the HIV/AIDS response and civil society is very actively engaged in providing oversight.	3.1 Score: 0.83		
3.2 Government Channels and Opportunities for Civil Society Engagement: Does host country government have formal channels or opportunities for diverse civil society groups to engage and provide feedback on its HIV/AIDS policies, programs, and services (not including Global Fund CCM civil society engagement requirements)?	Check A, B, or C; if C checked, select appropriate disaggregates: ○ A. There are no formal channels or opportunities. ○ B. There are formal channels or opportunities, but civil society is called upon in an ad hoc manner to provide inputs and feedback. ◉ C. There are functional formal channels and opportunities for civil society engagement and feedback. Check all that apply: ☑ During strategic and annual planning ☑ In joint annual program reviews ☐ For policy development ☑ As members of technical working groups ☑ Involvement on government HIV/AIDS program evaluation teams ☐ Involvement in surveys/studies ☐ Collecting and reporting on client feedback ☑ Service delivery	3.2 Score: 1.04		Civil Society is often invited but more for validation processes and not so much for policy and program development Esta-se a registar um envolvimento da Sociedade Civil através da PLASOC que é um canal formal, e deu-se exemplos da participação do ACA, PEN V, e de vários grupos técnicos de trabalho em que a Sociedade Civil é envolvida. A sociedade civil também foi convidada pelo MISAU para participar das discussões sobre o lançamento do DTG e MDS, e também para discutir os impactos do COVID-19 nos serviços comunitários. Assim, foram selecionadas 5 novas subopções da opção C que realça o que se considera realístico para a avaliação.

3.3 Impact of Civil Society Engagement: Does civil society engagement substantively impact policy, programming, and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS?	○ A. Civil society does not actively engage, or civil society engagement does not impact policy, programming, and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS. ◉ B. Civil society's engagement impacts HIV/AIDS policy, programming, and budget decisions (check all that apply): ☑ In policy design ☑ In programmatic decision making ☐ In technical decision making ☑ In service delivery ☑ In HIV/AIDS basket or national health financing decisions	3.3 Score: 1.33		There needs to be a choice between A and B. Civil Society is actively involved but has no significant impact. Several aspects affect this: institutional capacity, civil society technology, government institutions should regularly involve them in forums and platforms; etc, etc. O envolvimento da Sociedade Civil ainda não está no nível desejado, o que não deixa as pessoas confortáveis aqui, porque não pensamos que é um impacto substantivo. A SC participou de eventos com a CNSC, no desenho dos últimos COP e outros eventos do FG. Não há um processo formal para chegar a sociedade civil de forma regular durante o ano, e quisemos reparar no futuro.
3.4 Domestic Funding of Civil Society: To what extent are HIV/AIDS related Civil Society Organizations funded domestically (either from government, private sector, or self generated funds)? (if exact or approximate overall percentage known, or the percentages from the various domestic sources, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No funding (0%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources. ◉ B. Minimal funding (approx. 1-9%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ C. Some funding (approx. 10-49%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ D. Most funding (approx. 50-89%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ E. All or almost all funding (approx. 90%+) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients).	3.4 Score: 0.83		CNCS has an annual grant program for Civil Society organizations. Annual funding opportunities are conditional upon availability of state budget funds Existe um instrumento aprovado pelo Gabinete do primeiro-ministro que orienta como estes financiamentos à sociedade civil devem ser feitos. Mas é um financiamento muito pequeno e que continua a depender profundamente do financiamento externo do PEPFAR e FG.
3.5 Civil Society Enabling Environment: Are there laws, policies, or regulations in place which permit CSOs to be funded from a government budget for HIV services through open competition (from any Ministry or Department, at any level - national, regional, or local)? Note: This sometimes referred to as "social contracting" or "social procurement."	○ A. There is no law, policy, or regulation which permits CSOs to be funded from a government budget for HIV Services through open competition (not to include Global Fund or other donor funding to government that goes to CSOs). ◉ B. There is a law, policy or regulation which permits CSOs to be funded from a government budget for HIV services. Check all that apply: ☑ Competition is open and transparent (notices of opportunities are made public) ☐ Opportunities for CSO funding are made on an annual basis ☐ Awards are made in a timely manner (within 6-12 months of announcements) ☐ Payments are made to CSOs on time for provision of services	3.5 Score: 1.04		CNCS resumed this process from 2013. The tenders are launched annually, depending on the availability of funds allocated to the CNCS by the State Budget. Em virtude do argumento acima, escolheu-se a opção B, e a sua primeira subopção para valorizar a existência de um processo em curso no país que têm sido publico e transparente quando são lançados, mas que, no entanto, tem sido limitado pela falta de recursos domésticos. O grupo reconheceu que não houve disponibilidade de recursos domésticos desde 2019
Civil Society Engagement Score: **5.08**				

4. Private Sector Engagement: Global as well as local private sector (both private health care providers and private business) is an active partner in the HIV/AIDS response through service delivery provision when appropriate, advocacy efforts as needed, innovation, and as a key stakeholder to inform the national HIV/AIDS response. There are supportive policies and mechanisms for the private sector to engage and to review and provide feedback regarding public programs, services and fiscal management of the national HIV/AIDS response. The public uses the private sector for HIV service delivery at a similar level as other health care needs.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
4.1 Government Channels and Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement: Does the host country government have formal channels and opportunities for diverse private sector entities (including service delivery, corporations, and private training institutions) to engage and provide feedback on its HIV/AIDS policies, programs, and services? (If option B is true, check all subsequent boxes that apply.)	○ A. There are no formal channels or opportunities for private sector engagement. ◉ B. There are formal channels or opportunities for private sector engagement. i. The following private sector stakeholders formally contribute input into national or sub-national processes for HIV/AIDS planning and strategic development (check all that apply): ☑ Corporations ☑ Employers ☐ Private training institutions ☐ Private health service delivery providers ii. Stakeholders contribute in the following ways (check all that apply): ☑ The private sector contributes technical expertise into HIV program planning ☐ Data and strategic input into supply chain management for HIV commodities ☐ Service delivery and/or client satisfaction data from private service delivery providers is included in health sector and HIV program planning ☐ Data on staffing in private health service delivery providers ☐ Data on private training institution's human resources for health (HRH) graduates and placements are included in health sector and HIV program planning ☑ For technical advisory on best practices and delivery solutions	4.1 Score: 0.65		Private Sector participates in different planning processes representing various companies through EcoSIDA, the private sector response to HIV in the workplace. Prior to the planning exercise the Private Sector surveys companies with HIV programs, interventions and beneficiaries and provides this information to CNCS.

	iii. The national HIV/AIDS strategic plan explicitly addresses private sector's role in the HIV/AIDS response (check all that apply): ☑ The national HIV/AIDS strategic plan has a specific section that specifies the private sector's role in the HIV/AIDS response. ☐ A recent (within past 4 years) market analysis informs the private sector strategy that is included in the HIV/AIDS strategic plan ☐ The government and private sector effectively coordinates and executes a total market approach for HIV service delivery, which accounts for whether people are able and/or willing to pay for HIV services.			
4.2 Enabling Environment for Private Corporate Contributions to HIV/AIDS Programming: Does the host country government have systems and policies in place that allow for private corporate contributions to HIV/AIDS programming?	Check all that apply: ☐ Tax policies and incentives are designed to encourage corporate social responsibility efforts from companies who are contributing financial commitments and/or non-financial resources (including, but not limited to, product donations, expertise, and employee staff time). ☐ The host country government has in-house expertise in contracting services to private sector corporations when appropriate and necessary (e.g., transportation and waste management). ☑ The host country government has standards for reporting and sharing data across public and private sectors. ☑ Regulations help ensure that workplace programs align with the national HIV/AIDS program (e.g., medical leave policies, on-site testing, on-site prevention and education, anti-discrimination policies). ☐ There are strong linkage and referral networks between on-site workplace programs and public health care facilities.	4.2 Score: 0.67		Link and reference networks need to be improved; They do exist, but they are not done regularly and consistently, but more sporadically; There are spaces for improvement. Some companies have this strong referral system but this cannot be extrapolated to the country and to other companies.

4.3 Enabling Environment for Private Health Service Delivery: Does the host country government have systems and policies in place that allow for private health service delivery? Note: Full score possible without checking all boxes.	○ A. Private health service delivery providers are not legally allowed to deliver HIV/AIDS services. ○ B. The host country government plans to allow private health service delivery providers to provide HIV/AIDS services in the next two years. ◉ C. Private health service delivery providers are legally allowed to deliver HIV/AIDS services. In addition (check all that apply): ☑ Policies are in place to ensure that private providers receive, understand, and adhere to national guidelines/protocols for ART, and appropriate quality standards and certifications. ☑ Systems are in place for service provision and/or research reporting by private facilities to the government, including guidelines for data reporting. ☑ Joint (i.e., public-private) supervision and quality oversight of private facilities. ☐ The government offers tax deductions for private facilities delivering HIV/AIDS services. ☐ The government offers tax deductions for private training institutions. ☐ The private sector is eligible to procure HIV/AIDS and/or ART commodities via public sector procurement channels and/or national medical stores ☐ The host country government has formal contracting or service-level agreement procedures to compensate private facilities for HIV/AIDS services. ☐ HIV/AIDS services received in private facilities are eligible for reimbursement through national health insurance schemes ☐ There are open competitions for private health care providers to compete for government service contracts ☑ There is a systematic and timely process for private company registration and/or testing of new health products (e.g., drugs, diagnostic kits, medical devices, etc.) that support HIV/AIDS programming ☑ The government effectively regulates the flow of subsidized commodities into the private sector. ☐ Private Banks or lenders provide access to low interest loans prioritizing private health sector small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development and expansion.	4.3 Score: 1.30		Clinics may provide HIV-related care such as treating opportunistic diseases, providing palliative care, but in terms of antiretroviral treatment public services are not allowed to provide; It is not reflected in the BR.
	○ A. No systems and policies are in place that allow for utilizing the private sector for health commodity supply chain functions. ○ B. Yes, systems and policies are in place, but they are not being ◉ D. Yes, systems and policies are in place and are being implemented, and they apply to the following areas (check all that apply):	4.4 Score: 1.51		

4.4 Supply Chain: Does the host country government have systems and policies in place that allow for utilizing the private sector for health commodity supply chain functions?	☑ Sourcing & Procurement ☑ Oversight & Performance management of the third-party logistics & capacity building (i.e. 4PL Logistics management) ☑ Data visibility ☑ Warehousing ☐ Vendor managed inventory model (i.e. direct from suppliers, wholesalers or manufacturers to pharmacies or health facilities) ☑ Transportation & Delivery ☑ Waste Management & Return			

4.5 Private Sector Capability and Interest: Does the private sector possess the capability to support HIV/AIDS services, and do private sector stakeholders demonstrate interest in supporting the national HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. The host country government does not leverage the skill sets of the private sector for the national HIV/AIDS response. ○ B. The private sector does not express interest in or actively seek out opportunities to support the national HIV/AIDS response. ◉ C. The private sector has expertise and has expressed interest in or actively seeks out (check all that apply): ☑ Market opportunities that align with and support the national HIV/AIDS response ☑ Opportunities to contribute financial and/or non-financial resources to the national response (including business skills, market research, logistics, communication, research and development, product design, brand awareness, and innovation)	4.5 Score: 1.67		The private sector has several initiatives, but still has room for improvement in terms of engagement and channeling of more resources.	
4.6 Private Sector Engagement Governance: Is there a national policy, plan, strategy or framework in place for the use of private sector engagement* that is utilized for the HIV/AIDS response? *Private sector engagement is a strategic approach to planning and programming where country governments consult, strategize, align, collaborate, and implement with the private sector for greater scale, sustainability, and effectiveness to achieve epidemic control.	○ A. There is no national policy, plan, strategy, or framework in place for the use of private sector engagement partnerships that are utilized for the HIV/AIDS response. ◉ B. There is a national policy, plan, strategy, or framework in place, but it is not being implemented. ○ C. A national policy, plan, strategy, or framework is being implemented and applies to the following areas (check all that apply): ☐ Service Delivery ☐ HRH ☐ Data Systems	4.6 Score: 0.17			
		Private Sector Engagement Score:	**5.96**		

5. Public Access to Information: Host government widely disseminates timely and reliable information on the implementation of HIV/AIDS policies and programs, including goals, progress and challenges towards achieving HIV/AIDS targets, as well as fiscal information (public revenues, budgets, expenditures, large contract awards , etc.) related to HIV/AIDS. Program and audit reports are published publicly. Efforts are made to ensure public has access to data through print distribution, websites, radio or other methods of disseminating information.			**Source of Data**	**Notes/Comments**
5.1 Surveillance Data Transparency: Does the host country government ensure that national HIV/AIDS surveillance data and analyses are made available to stakeholders and general public in a timely and useful way?	○ A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS surveillance data available to stakeholders and the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of collection. ◉ B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months. ○ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months.	5.1 Score: 1.00		In the cases of IBBS and IMASIDA, laboratory data took longer to be made available, mainly because of testing and validation, but the qualitative/behavioral information was available more timely.
5.2 Expenditure Transparency: Does the host country government make annual HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the public in a timely and useful way?	○ A. The host country government does not track HIV/AIDS expenditures. ◉ B. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of expenditures. ○ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months after date of expenditures. ○ D. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months after expenditures.	5.2 Score: 0.00		The government makes the exercises of MEGAS (measurement of expenditures in AIDS) and MARF (matrix of monitoring and analysis of financial rercourses) that captures the expenses related to HIV, but the information is only collected 2 years after the exercise.

5.3 Performance and Service Delivery Transparency: Does the host country government make annual HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the public in a timely and useful way?	○ A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the general public or they are made available more than one year after the date of programming. ◉ B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months after date of programming. ○ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months after date of programming . At what level of detail is this performance data reported? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] ☑ National ☐ District ☐ Site-Level	5.3 Score:	0.89		CNCS makes a semiannual and yearly balance sheet of PES that is sent to the Ministry of Economics and Finance for the purpose of globalization with the other sectors and also makes annual report on the performance of the PEN that is shared with the Council of Ministers and other Actors. The MISAU makes quarterly and annual reports of program performance in terms of provision of HIV services. The reports of the published MISAU and CNCS only provide information and aggregated performance data up to the province level. Completeness detailed at the level of the districts is done but to have access to this information has to ask the HIV program, not and ' public information. In terms of levels, the provincial level should be included.
5.4 Procurement Transparency: Does the host country government make government HIV/AIDS procurements public in a timely way?	◉ A. The host country government does not make any HIV/AIDS procurements. ○ B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, but neither procurement tender nor award details are publicly available. ○ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and tender, but not award, details are publicly available. ○ D. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and both tender and award details available.	5.4 Score:	0.00		

5.5 Institutionalized Education System: Is there a government agency that is explicitly responsible for providing scientifically accurate education to the public about HIV/AIDS?	○ A. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function and no other groups provide education. ○ B. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function but at least one of the following provides education: ☐ Civil society ☐ Media ☐ Private sector ◉ C. There is a government institution that is responsible for, and is providing, scientifically accurate information on HIV/AIDS.	5.5 Score:	2.00		This responsibility is shared by several sectors, departments of the government-INE, MISAU/INS, CNCS
		Public Access to Information Score:	**3.89**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN A

Domain B. National Health System and Service Delivery

What Success Looks Like: Host country institutions (inclusive of government, NGOs, civil society, and the private sector), the domestic workforce, and local health systems constitute the primary vehicles through which HIV/AIDS programs and services are managed and delivered. Optimally, national, sub-national and local governments have achieved high and appropriate coverage of a range of quality, life-saving prevention, treatment, and care services and interventions. There is a high demand for HIV/AIDS services, which are accessible and affordable to poor and vulnerable populations at risk of infection (i.e. all key populations, discordant couples, exposed infants), are infected and/or are affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

6. Service Delivery: The host country government at national, sub-national and facility levels facilitates planning and management of, access to and linkages between facility- and community-based HIV services.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
6.1 Responsiveness of facility-based services to demand for HIV services: Do public facilities respond to and generate demand for HIV services to meet local needs? (Check all that apply.)	☑ Public facilities are able to tailor services to accommodate demand (e.g., modify or add hours/days of operations; add/second additional staff during periods of high patient influx; customize scope of HIV services offered; adapt organization/model of service deliver to patient flow) ☑ Public facilities are able to situate services in proximity to high-HIV burden locations or populations (e.g., mobile clinics) ☑ There is evidence that public facilities in high burden areas and/or serving high-burden populations generate demand for HIV services	6.1 Score: 0.95	National STD, HIV/AIDS program semi-annual report, 2021 Differenciated Service Delivery Models Guide, 2018 National Guidelines for the Implementation of Health Counselling and testing,2015 Guidelines for Male engagement in health care, 2018	Although available nationwide, some differentiated service delivery models are not offered in all health facilities, largely due to limited funding
6.2 Responsiveness of community-based HIV/AIDS services: Has the host country standardized the design and implementation of community-based HIV services? (Check all that apply.)	The host country has standardized the following design and implementation components of community-based HIV/AIDS services through (check all that apply): ☑ Formalized mechanisms of participation by communities, high-burden populations and/or civil society engagement in delivery or oversight of services ☑ National guidelines detailing how to operationalize HIV/AIDS services in communities ☑ Providing official recognition to skilled human resources (e.g. community health workers) working and delivering HIV services in communities ☑ Providing financial support for community-based services ☑ Providing supply chain support for community-based services ☑ Supporting linkages between facility- and community-based services through formalized bidirectional referral services (e.g., use of national reporting systems to refer and monitor referrals for completeness)	6.2 Score: 0.95	Performance Card Community scorecard Electronic database National strategy for Quality Improvement and Humanization of health care Guidelines for Community Interventions in areas related to the national STD, HIV and AIDS control Program, 2020 Mobile Brigades Integrated with the HIV Component, 2020 Training package for community interventions in areas related to the national STD, HIV and AIDS control Program, January 2021 Guidelines for antiretroviral drugs dispensing by Elementary Polyvalent Agents , 2021 National guidelines for Psychosocial Support and Positive Prevention in the community setting	Performance Card Community scorecard Electronic database National strategy for Quality Improvement and Humanization of health care Guidelines for Community Interventions in areas related to the national STD, HIV and AIDS control Program, 2020 Mobile Brigades Integrated with the HIV Component, 2020 Training package for community interventions in areas related to the national STD, HIV and AIDS control Program, January 2021 Guidelines for antiretroviral drugs dispensing by Elementary Polyvalent Agents , 2021 National guidelines for Psychosocial Support and Positive Prevention in the community setting Referral and counter-referral sheet. Mentor mother package, 2021
6.3 Domestic Financing of Service Delivery: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) finance the delivery of HIV/AIDS services (i.e. excluding any external financial assistance from donors)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ◉ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services	6.3 Score: 0.42	MEGAS (NASA) Report, 2018- National AIDS Control Program	There is a contribution from the Government of Mozambique, but we are unable to estimate the exact percentage. the report quoted below may provide more details.

6.4 Domestic Provision of Service Delivery: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) deliver HIV/AIDS services without external technical assistance from donors?	○ A. HIV/AIDS services are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions. ○ B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services but with substantial external technical assistance. ◉ C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services with some external technical assistance. ○ D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services with minimal or no external technical assistance.	6.4 Score: 0.63		There are opportunities for improvement on the quality of the Technical Assistance offered by the partners. 5% of HRs for health (clinical) are hired by Partners. For lay staff the contribution of the partners is almost 100%.
6.5 Domestic Financing of Service Delivery for Key Populations: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) finance the delivery of HIV/AIDS services to all epidemiologically significant key populations (i.e. without external financial assistance from donors)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no or minimal (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations, or information is not available. ◉ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations. ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations. ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations. ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.	6.5 Score: 0.42	Mapping of Health Facilities offering HIV Services in the country, 2021; MEGAS Report, 2018- National AIDS Control Program	54% of the country's health facilities provide integrated services for key populations
6.6 Domestic Provision of Service Delivery for all epidemiologically significant Key Populations: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations without external technical assistance from donors?	○ A. HIV/AIDS services to key populations are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions. ○ B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations but with substantial external technical assistance. ◉ C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with some external technical assistance. ○ D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with minimal or no external technical assistance.	6.6 Score: 0.63	Guidelines for the integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and care & treatment services for key populations in the health sector, 2016 Sites' supervision reports, NCP STD, HIV and AIDS Implementing partners guidance for COP 21 (COP 21 guidance)	Although national guidelines are in place and there is some level of funding for activities targeting Key Populations, there is poor coverage of service provision for Key Populations and lack of fidelity following the Guidelines. There is room for improvement in the quality of Technical Assistance offered by Partners, particularly clinicians. 5% of HRs for health (clinical) are hired by Partners. For lay staff the contribution of the partners is almost 100%.
6.7 Management and Monitoring of HIV Service Delivery: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - for HIV service delivery activities including practice standards, quality, health outcomes, and information monitoring across all sectors. Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ○ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget. ◉ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	6.7 Score: 0.63		The country's budget is to cover staff salaries. With a larger budget, the country could overcome the challenges associated with: staffing and HR training, logistical support for supervision and technical assistance, procurement of work supplies and materials, as well as the need for infrastructure improvement

6.8 National Service Delivery Capacity: Do national health authorities have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services?	National health authorities (check all that apply): ☑ Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. ☑ Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. ☑ Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. ☑ Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. ☑ Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services. ☑ Design a staff performance management plan to assure that staff working at high burden sites maintain good clinical and technical skills, such as through training and/or	6.8 Score: 0.95	Monthly feedback from the NCP STD, and HIV/AIDS Spectrum NCP STD, HIV and AIDS semi-annual report National Guidelines for Quality Improvement of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment (2015) Clinical and psychosocial tutorials Province-level Economical and Social Plan (ESP) 2021	The needs assessment for human resources is done in an integrated way and not looking especifically at the HIV/AIDS program. There is opportunity to improve the involvement of civil society, but there are some challenges related to the technical capacity of their members. Clinical and psycosocial mentoring should be implemented in all health facilities providing ARV treatment, but there are challenges regarding the effective implementation and availability of trained mentors.
6.9 Sub-national Service Delivery Capacity: Do sub-national health authorities (i.e., district, provincial) have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services sufficiently to achieve sustainable epidemic control?	Sub-national health authorities (check all that apply): ☑ Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. ☑ Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. ☐ Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. ☑ Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. ☐ Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services. ☑ Design a staff performance management plan to assure that staff working at high burden sites maintain good clinical and technical skills, such as through training and/or mentorship.	6.9 Score: 0.63	Monthly feedback from the NCP STD, HIV and AIDS Spectrum NCP STD, HIV and AIDS semi-annual report National Guidelines for Quality Improvement of HIV/AIDS care and treatment (2015) Clinical and psychosocial tutorials Province-level Economical and Social Plan (ESP) 2021	The needs assessment for human resources is done in an integrated way and not looking especifically at the HIV/AIDS program. There is opportunity to improve the involvement of civil society, but there are some challenges related to the technical capacity of their members. Clinical and psycosocial mentoring should be implemented in all health facilities providing ARV treatment, but there are challenges regarding the effective implementation and availability of trained mentors.
	Service Delivery Score	**6.23**		

7. Health Workforce: Health workforce staffing decisions for those working on HIV/AIDS are based on use of workforce data and are aligned with national plans. Host country has sufficient numbers and categories of competent health care workers and volunteers to provide quality HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services in health facilities and in the community. Host country trains, deploys and compensates health workers providing HIV/AIDS services through local public and/or private resources and systems. Host country has a strategy or plan for transitioning staff funded by donors.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
7.1 Health Workforce Supply: To what extent is the clinical health worker supply adequate to enable the volume and quality of HIV/AIDS services needed for sustained epidemic control at the facility and/or community site level?	Check all that apply: ☑ The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and skills mix of clinical health care providers ☐ The country's clinical health workers are adequately deployed to, or distributed within, facilities and communities with high HIV burden ☐ The country has developed retention schemes that address clinical health worker vacancy or attrition in high HIV burden areas ☐ The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and appropriate skills mix of social service workers to deliver social services to vulnerable children	7.1 Score: 0.24	Annual report DNFPS (National directorate for health staff training), 2020	Responsibility for Social services has been shifted from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action. However the DNFPS is still receiving requests for training of social staff.
7.2 Role of Community-based Health Workers (CHWs): To what extent are community-based health workers' roles and responsibilities specified for HIV/AIDS service delivery?	Check all that apply: ☑ There is a national community-based health worker (CHW) cadre that has a defined role in HIV/AIDS service delivery (e.g., through a national strategy or task-sharing framework/guidelines). ☑ Data are made available on the staffing and deployment of CHWs, including non-formalized CHWs supported by donors. ☐ The host country government officially recognizes non-formalized CHWs delivering HIV/AIDS services.	7.2 Score: 0.63	National Strategy for the Community Health Subsystem, 2021 Elementary Polyvalent Agents (EPAs) Data	
7.3 Health Workforce Transition: What is the status of transitioning PEPFAR and/or other donor supported HIV/AIDS health worker salaries to local financing/compensation? Note in comments column which donors have transition plans in place and timeline for transition.	○ A. There is no inventory or plan for transition of donor-supported health workers ○ B. There is an inventory of donor-supported health workers, but no official plan to transition these staff to local support ○ C. There is an inventory and plan for transition of donor-supported workers, but it has not yet been implemented ◉ D. There is an inventory and plan for donor-supported workers to be transitioned, and staff are being transitioned according to this plan ○ E. No plan is necessary because all HIV/AIDS health worker salaries are already locally financed/compensated	7.3 Score: 0.71	eSIP- Health -employees (collaborators) PES balance of activities, 2021	

7.4 Domestic Funding for Health Workforce: What proportion of health worker (doctors, nurses, midwives, and CHW) salaries are supported with domestic public or private resources (i.e. excluding donor resources)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) health worker salaries ○ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) health worker salaries ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) health worker salaries ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) health worker salaries ◉ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) health worker salaries	7.4 Score: 3.33		
7.5 Pre-service Training: Do current pre-service education curricula for any health workers providing HIV/AIDS services include HIV content that has been updated in last three years? Note: List applicable cadres in the comments column.	◉ A. Pre-service education institutions do not have HIV content, or HIV content used by pre-service education institutions is out of date (not updated within 3 years) ○ B. Pre-service institutions have updated HIV/AIDS content within the last three years (check all that apply): ☐ Updated content reflects national standards of practice for cadres offering HIV/AIDS-related services ☐ Institutions maintain process for continuously updating content, including HIV/AIDS content ☐ Updated curricula contain training related to stigma & discrimination of PLHIV ☐ Institutions track student employment after graduation to inform planning	7.5 Score: 0.00	National Training Plan 2016-2020 National Training Plan 2022-2026	Pre-service education institutions do not use updated HIV content. DNFPS is in the process of updating some curricula such as MCH, Nursing, Ophthalmology, Laboratory, Nutrition and has started updating the Pharmacy curriculum. The revision of the Medical Technicians (TMG) curriculum has not yet started. The score for this component went from 0.71 to 0 compared to fiscal year 2019 as the curricula are not updated at this time. Staff are trained on updated HIV treatment guidelines in the in-service continuing education format. In COP 21, funds were allocated to partner I-TECH for the revision of the HIV module of the pre-service curricula. As a next step, in planning for COP 22, an approach will be discussed to ensure periodic (3-year cycles) revision of the pre-service training curricula.
7.6 In-service Training: To what extent does the host country government (through public, private, and/or voluntary sectors) plan and implement HIV/AIDS in-service training necessary to equip health workers for sustained epidemic control? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	Check all that apply among A, B, C, D: ☑ A. The host country government provides the following support for in-service training in the country (check ONE): ☐ Host country government implements no (0%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training ☐ Host country government implements minimal (approx. 1-9%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training ☐ Host country government implements some (approx. 10-49%) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☑ Host country government implements most (approx. 50-89%) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ Host country government implements all or almost all (approx. 90%+) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ B. The host country government has a national plan for institutionalizing (establishing capacity within local institutions to deliver) donor-supported in-service training in HIV/AIDS ☐ C. The host country government requires continuing professional development, a form of in-service training, for re-licensure for key clinicians ☑ D. The host country government maintains a database to track training for HIV/AIDS, and allocates training based on need (e.g. focusing on high burden areas)	7.6 Score: 0.42	SIFO data base Trainees selection tools Continuous Training strategy	With the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant part of the trainings were postponed and part of them were implemented on a virtual basis

7.7 Health Workforce Data Collection and Use: Does the country systematically collect and use health workforce data, such as through a Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS), for HIV/AIDS services and/or health workforce planning and management?	○ A. There is no HRIS in country and data on the health workforce is not collected systematically for planning and management ○ B. There is no HRIS in country, but some data is collected for planning and management ☐ Registration and re-licensure data for key professionals is collected and used for planning and management ☐ MOH health worker employee data (number, cadre, and location of employment) is collected and used ☐ Routine assessments are conducted regarding health worker staffing at health facility and/or community sites ◉ C. There is an HRIS (an interoperable system that captures at least regulatory and deployment data on health workers) in country: ☑ The HRIS is primarily financed and managed by host country institutions ☐ There is a national strategy or approach to interoperability for HRIS ☑ The government produces HR data from the system at least annually ☑ Host country institutions use HR data from the system for planning and management (e.g. health worker deployment)	7.7 Score: 0.83	eSIP Health	Check SISMA interoperability
7.8 Management and Monitoring of Health Workforce Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - for health workforce activities in HIV service delivery sites, including training, supervision, deployments, quality assurance, and others across all sectors. Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ◉ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ○ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	7.8 Score: 0.32	Observatory of Human Resources for Health-Entities Georeferenced maps	It was classified as "B", due to the restrictions in terms of personnel and budget, however the entity has legal authority
	Health Workforce Score:	**6.49**		

8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain: The National HIV/AIDS response ensures a secure, reliable and adequate supply and distribution of quality products, including drugs, lab and medical supplies, health items, and equipment required for effective and efficient HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Host country efficiently manages product selection, forecasting and supply planning, procurement, warehousing and inventory management, transportation, dispensing and waste management reducing costs while maintaining quality.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
8.1 ARV Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of ARV procurement funded by domestic sources? (Domestic sources includes public sector and private sector but excludes donor and out-of-pocket funds) (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not known. ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ◉ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○ E. Most (approx. 50 – 89%) funded from domestic sources ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.1 Score: 0.21	OGE Allocation Letter - Fiscal Year 2020-2021. ($10M)	50% directed to the purchase of ARVs
8.2 Test Kit Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of HIV Rapid Test Kit procurement funded by domestic sources? (Domestic sources includes public sector and private sector but excludes donor and out-of-pocket funds) (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not known ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ◉ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.2 Score: 0.21	OGE Allocation Letter - Fiscal Year 2020-2021. ($10M)	50% directed to the purchase of rapid tests
8.3 Condom Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of condom procurement funded by domestic (not donor) sources? *Note:* The denominator should be the supply of free or subsidized condoms provided to public or private sector health facilities or community based programs. (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not known ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ◉ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.3 Score: 0.21	Country's General Budget, 2020	Purchase of male condoms is included in the Essential Medicines Program kits. Annual procurement of approximately 11,520,000 male condoms

8.4 Supply Chain Plan: Does the country have an agreed-upon national supply chain plan that guides investments in the supply chain?	○ A. There is no plan or thoroughly annually reviewed supply chain standard operating procedure (SOP). ◉ B. There is a plan/SOP that includes the following components (check all that apply): ☑ Human resources ☑ Training ☑ Warehousing ☑ Distribution ☑ Reverse Logistics ☑ Waste management ☑ Information system ☑ Procurement ☑ Forecasting ☑ Supply planning and supervision ☑ Site supervision	8.4 Score: 1.67	Medicines Technical Group-HIV Subgroup Management SOPs Annual Quantification Reports Supervision Reports Procurement Plans Distribution Plans Information systems; MACS, FC, SIMAM, SIGLUS, PIPELINE (QAT), SIGFAP, IDART	PIPELINE in the process of transitioning to QAT
8.5 Supply Chain Plan Financing: What is the estimated percentage of financing for the supply chain plan that is provided by domestic sources (i.e. excluding donor funds)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not available. ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources. ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources. ◉ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funding from domestic sources. ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funding from domestic sources. ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funding from domestic sources.	8.5 Score: 0.42	Annual supply Plan Risk analysis (Stock and Financial) Central Warehouse maintenance plan	70% of central level storage capacity belongs to the government

8.6 Stock: Does the host country government manage processes and systems that ensure appropriate ARV stock in all levels of the system?	Check all that apply: ☑ The group making re-supply decisions for ARVs, have timely visibility into the ARV stock on hand at facilities ☑ Facilities are stocked with ARVs according to plan (above the minimum and below the maximum stock level) 90% of the time ☑ MOH or other host government personnel make re-supply decisions with minimal external assistance: ☑ Decision makers are not seconded or implementing partner staff ☑ Supply chain data are maintained within the Ministry of Health and not solely stored by donor-funded projects ☑ Team that conducts analysis of facility data is at least 50% host government	8.6 Score: 1.67		Annual supply plans, reviewed quarterly
8.7 Assessment: Was an overall score of above 80% achieved on the National Supply Chain Assessment or top quartile for an equivalent assessment conducted within the last three years? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. A comprehensive assessment has not been done within the last three years. ○ B. A comprehensive assessment has been done within the last three years but the score was lower than 80% (for NSCA) or in the bottom three quartiles for the global average of other equivalent assessments ◉ C. A comprehensive assessment has been done within the last three years and the score was higher than 80% (for NSCA) or in the top quartile for the assessment	8.7 Score: 1.67	UNFPA evaluation (87%), 2018	
8.8 Management and Monitoring of Supply Chain: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - supply chain activities including forecasting, stock monitoring, logistics and warehousing support, and other forms of information monitoring across all sectors? Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ○ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ◉ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	8.8 Score: 1.11	CMAM (National Drugs regulatory Authority) has the status of a National Directorate in the Ministry of Health	In the process of becoming a semi-autonomous Authority within the scope of PELF (pharmaceutical logistics strategic plan) Implementation
Commodity Security and Supply Chain Score:		**7.15**		

9. Quality Management: Host country has institutionalized quality management systems, plans, workforce capacities and other key inputs to ensure that modern quality improvement methodologies are applied to managing and providing HIV/AIDS services			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
9.1 Existence of a Quality Management (QM) System: Does the host country government support appropriate QM structures to support continuous quality improvement (QI) at national, sub-national and site levels?	○ A. The host country government does not have structures or resources to support site-level continuous quality improvement ◉ B. The host country government: ☑ Has structures with dedicated focal points or leaders (e.g., committee, focal person, working groups, teams) at the national level, sub-national level and in a majority of sites where HIV/AIDS care and services are offered that are supporting site-level continuous quality improvement ☐ Has a budget line item for the QM program ☑ Supports a knowledge management platform (e.g., web site) and/or peer learning opportunities available to site QI participants to gain insights from other sites and interventions	9.1 Score: 1.33	National Strategy for Quality Improvement and Humanization of Health Care National Guidelines for Quality Improvement of HIV/AIDS care and treatment (2015)- National HIV QI guideline	
9.2 Quality Management/Quality Improvement (QM/QI) Plan: Is there a current (updated within the last 2 years) QM/QI plan? (The plan may be HIV program-specific or include HIV program-specific elements in a national health sector QM/QI plan.)	○ A. There is no HIV/AIDS-related QM/QI strategy ○ B. There is a QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS, but it is not utilized ○ C. There is a current QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS program specific elements, and it is partially utilized. ◉ D. There is a current HIV/AIDS program specific QM/QI strategy, and it is fully utilized.	9.2 Score: 2.00	National Guidelines for Quality Improvement of HIV/AIDS care and treatment (2015)- National HIV QI guidelines	42% of ART facilities implementing the National HIV QI guidelines, covering 90% of patients on ART, with the remaining 58% being smaller US facilities implementing QM interventions (mentoring and weekly clinical service management committee meetings). With a larger budget, the country could overcome challenges associated to HR capacity building, procurement of work supplies and materials, inaddition to infrastructure improvement
9.3 Performance Data Collection and Use for Improvement: Are HIV program performance measurement data systematically collected and analyzed to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting?	○ A. HIV program performance measurement data are not used to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting. ◉ B. HIV program performance measurement data are used to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting (check all that apply): ☑ The national quality structure has a clinical data collection system from which local performance measurement data on prioritized measures are being collected, aggregated nationally, and analyzed for local and national improvement ☑ There is a system for sharing data at the national, SNU, and local level, with evidence that data is used to identify quality gaps and initiate QI activities ☑ There is documentation of results of QI activities and demonstration of national HIV program improvement through sharing and implementation of best practices across HIV/AIDS sites at all levels	9.3 Score: 2.00	National Quality Improvement (QI) meeting report - September 2021 QI/HIV database integrated in SISMA Standardized QI action plan developed in the Health Facilities - 5th cycle ART report - 1st semester 2021 Standardized tools for data collection and elaboration of action plans	Annual PDSA cycles

9.4 Health worker capacity for QM/QI: Does the host country government ensure that the health workforce has capacities to apply modern quality improvement methods to HIV/AIDS care and services?	○ A. There is no training or recognition offered to build health workforce competency in QI. ◉ B. There is health workforce competency-building in QI, including: ☑ Pre-service institutions incorporate modern quality improvement methods in curricula ☑ National in-service training (IST) curricula integrate quality improvement training for members of the health workforce (including managers) who provide or support HIV/AIDS services	9.4 Score: 2.00	QI/HIV Training package - 2021	Prior to launch of each PDSA cycle, health professionals at all levels of the system (central, provincial, district, and Health centre implementing QI) receive refresher trainings focused on data collection methods and action plan development. Note that the score in this component has reduced from 2 points to 1 point, because contrary to what was reported in FY 2019, there is no evidence that pre-service institutions incorporated modern methods of quality improvement in their training curriculum.
9.5 Existence of QI Implementation: Does the host country government QM system use proven systematic approaches for QI?	The national-level QM structure: ☑ Provides oversight to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services ☐ Regularly convenes meetings that include health services consumers ☑ Routinely reviews national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement Sub-national QM structures: ☑ Provide coordination and support to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services ☐ Regularly convene meetings that includes health services consumers ☑ Routinely review national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement Site-level QM structures: ☑ Undertake continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services to identify and prioritize areas for improvement	9.5 Score: 1.43	National Guideline for Quality Improvement of HIV/AIDS care and treatment (2015) ART report - 1st semester 2021 SISMA QI national meeting report Health Facilities' action plans Report (Excel spreadsheet) with performance data on the quality of care provided, including improvement plan Minutes (template) from the weekly meetings of the site's clinical services management committee Supervision visit reports	
		Quality Management Score:	**8.76**	

10. Laboratory: The host country ensures adequate funds, policies, and regulations to ensure laboratory capacity (workforce, equipment, reagents, quality) matches the services required for PLHIV.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
10.1 Strategic Plan: Does the host country have a national laboratory strategic plan?	○ A. There is no national laboratory strategic plan ○ B. National laboratory strategic plan is under development ○ C. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, but not approved ○ D. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed and approved ◉ E. National laboratory plan has been developed, approved, and costed ○ F. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, approved, costed, and implemented	10.1 Score: 1.07	National Strategy for Clinical Laboratories 2020 - 2024	
10.2 Management and Monitoring of Laboratory Services: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, purchase, and provide guidance - laboratory services at the regional and district level across all sectors? Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ◉ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ○ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	10.2 Score: 0.44	MOH organigram and staffing regulations	The Laboratory Section at the Ministry of Health has oversight for the clinical laboratory network. This section falls under the Auxiliary Diagnostic services department. Sections within the MoH have a restricted number of staff. The department reports to the Medical assistance director. Over the years the MOH has funded Laboratory services at <10% of their needs. Although it was classified as C in the last excercise it is now a B due to the insuffcient staff and insuffcient funding; however it does have legal authority.
10.3 Regulations to Monitor Quality of Laboratories and Point of Care Testing (POCT) Sites: To what extent does the host country have regulations in place to monitor the quality of its laboratories and POCT sites? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Regulations do not exist to monitor minimum quality of laboratories in the country. ○ B. Regulations exist, but are not implemented (0% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ C. Regulations exist, but are minimally implemented (approx.. 1-9% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ◉ D. Regulations exist, but are partially implemented (approx. 10-49% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ E. Regulations exist and are mostly implemented (approx. 50-89% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ F. Regulations exist and are fully or almost fully implemented (approx. 90%+ of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).	10.3 Score: 0.67	FOGELA reports; EQA reports and proficiency testing reports	A framework to implement quality management systems has been adopted by Mozambique and is currently implemented in 120 (28%) laboratories. Additionally proficiency testing programs exist for multiple tests including: VL, EID, EID POC, TB, HIV rapid tests and syphilis. PT programs coverage varies from 60-100%
10.4 Capacity of Laboratory Workforce: Does the host country have an adequate number of qualified laboratory personnel (human resources [HR]) in the public sector, to sustain key functions to meet the needs of PLHIV for diagnosis, monitoring treatment and viral load suppression?	○ A. There are not adequate qualified laboratory personnel to achieve sustained epidemic control ◉ B. There are adequate qualified laboratory personnel to perform the following key functions: ☑ HIV diagnosis by rapid testing and point-of-care testing ☐ Routine laboratory testing, including chemistry, hematology, microbiology, serology, blood banking, and malaria ☑ Complex laboratory testing, including HIV viral load, CD4 testing, and molecular assays ☐ TB diagnosis	10.4 Score: 0.67	SARA report (Service availability readiness assessment) Annual Program Report for the National Laboratory Network	At the primary care level (excluding urban health centers), the majority of laboratories has one technician only.

10.5 Viral Load Infrastructure: Does the host country have sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load to reach sustained epidemic control?	○ A. There is not sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load. ◉ B. There is sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load, including: ☑ Sufficient HIV viral load instruments ☑ All HIV viral load laboratories have an instrument maintenance program ☑ Sufficient supply chain system is in place to prevent stock out ☐ Adequate specimen transport system and timely return of results ☑ Sufficient Viral Load Reagents	10.5 Score: 1.07	National VL Scale up plan 2018 - 2021; Annual quantification reports and supply plans; PEPFAR quarterly and annual reports	PEPFAR supports 100% of the Viral Load needs for the country and has contributed to laboratory construction and rehabilitation, equipment placement through reagent rentals. In such cases equipment maintenance is included in an all inclusive pricing model; the equipment belongs to the supplier. PEPFAR also provides supply chain support and specimen referral systems. Additional support for specimen referral comes from the GF grant through CCS as the implementing partner. Although there is a well-designed referral system and enough equipment to cover the national needs, there is room for improvement when it comes to the logistics of sample transportation outside the urban areas, especially those health units located really far. As next steps, the sample transportation networks will be strenthened at the province level. Additionally, the AMOSTRA project is being implemented with a phased approach in order to standarize the sample and result referral network
10.6 Domestic Funds for Laboratories: To what extent are laboratory services financed by domestic public or private resources (i.e. excluding external donor funding)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No (0%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ◉ B. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○ C. Some (approx. 10-49%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○ D. Most (approx. 50-89%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○ E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.	10.6 Score: 0.83	Budget Execution Report, 2020	Clinical Laboratory services receive an annual budget allocation from the Ministry of Health. Lab services have received between $3 and $6 million dollars in the last few years, which represents less than 10% of the projected needs (including the need of HIV tests)
	Laboratory Score:	**4.74**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN B

Domain C. Strategic Financing and Market Openness

What Success Looks Like: Host country government is aware of the financial resources required to effectively and efficiently meet its national HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment targets. HCG actively seeks, solicits and or generates the necessary financial resources, ensures sufficient resource commitments, and uses data to strategically allocate funding and maximize investments. Finally, having and effectively implementing policies that ensure leveraging markets (both nonprofit and for profit) where appropriate and enabling their participation and competition will be critical for a sustained HIV response.

Fiscal Context for Health and HIV/AIDS This section will not be assigned a score, but will provide additional contextual information to complement the questions in Domain C.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
1. What percentage of general government expenditures goes to health?	9%		CGE 2020, pag. 54	
2. What is the per capita health expenditure all sources?	$19		REO 2020	
3. What is the total health care expenditure all sources as a percent of GDP?	3%		Fonte: CGE 2020 pag. 54	
4. What percent of total health expenditures is financed by external resources?	50%		REO MISAU 2020 pag.15	
5. What percent of total health expenditures is financed by out of pocket spending net of household contributions to medical schemes/pre-payment schemes?	11%		CNS 2015	

11. Domestic Resource Mobilization: The partner country budgets for its HIV/AIDS response and makes adequate resource commitments and expenditures to achieve national HIV/AIDS goals for epidemic control in line with its financial ability.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
11.1 Long-term Financing Strategy for HIV/AIDS: Has the host country government developed a long-term financing strategy for HIV/AIDS?	Check all that apply: ☑ A. Yes, there is a universal, comprehensive financing scheme that integrates social health insurance, public subsidies, and national budget provisions for public health aspects (e.g., disease surveillance). It includes the following (check all that apply): ☑ ARVs are covered ☑ Non-ARV care and treatment is covered ☑ Prevention services are covered ☐ B. Yes, there is an affordable health insurance scheme available (check one of the following). ☐ It covers 25% or less of the population. ☐ It covers 26 to 50% of the population. ☐ It covers 51 to 75% of the population. ☐ It covers more than 75% of the population. ☐ C. The affordable health insurance scheme in (B.) includes the following (check all that apply): ☐ ARVs are covered. ☐ Non-ARV care and treatment services are covered. ☐ Prevention services are covered (specify in comments). ☐ It includes public subsidies for the affordability of care.	11.1 Score: 0.32	PEN V (National Strategic Plan) approved by the Council of Ministers	The program confirms it is the same strategy. There have been no changes since 2019

11.2 Domestic Budget: To what extent does the national budget explicitly account for the national HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. There is no explicit funding for HIV/AIDS in the national budget. ◉ B. There is explicit HIV/AIDS funding within the national budget. ☐ The HIV/AIDS budget is program-based across ministries ☐ The budget includes or references indicators of progress toward national HIV/AIDS strategy goals ☐ The budget includes specific HIV/AIDS service delivery targets ☑ National budget reflects all sources of funding for HIV, including from external donors	11.2 Score: 0.60	PESS. PES 2020-2024 (National Health Sector Strategic Plan) NASA 2017-2018	The PNC STI HIV and AIDS has no specific budget, the activities developed by the program are fully funded by PEPFAR and F.G. There is a differentiation in the score, which is believed to be due to the update of the 2021 tool. There was probably a different interpretation of the answers in 2019
11.3 Annual Goals/Targets: To what extent does the national budget contain HIV/AIDS goals/targets?	○ A. There are no HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget ◉ B. There are HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget. ☑ The goals/targets are measurable. ☑ Budget items/programs are linked to goals/targets. ☑ The goals/targets are routinely monitored during budget execution. ☑ The goals/targets are routinely monitored during the development of the budget.	11.3 Score: 0.95	Relatório Balanço do Sector de Saúde 2020, REO, Relatorio do Programa	
11.4 HIV/AIDS Budget Execution: For the previous three years, what was the average execution rate for budgeted domestic HIV/AIDS resources (i.e. excluding any donor funds) at both the national and subnational level? (If subnational data does not exist or is not available, answer the question for the national level. Note level covered in the comments column)	◉ A. There is no HIV/AIDS budget, or information is not available. ○ B. 0-49% of budget executed ○ C. 50-69% of budget executed ○ D. 70-89% of budget executed ○ E. 90% or greater of budget executed	11.4 Score: 0.00	NASA 2017-2018	The only source here is MEGAS which talks about disaggregation , but this includes donors and here they want no donor information, so it must be point A We don't have disaggregated information. (If it is not disaggregated we cannot say it is B)

11.5 Donor Spending: Does the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely, and at least on an annual basis, collect all donor spending in the health sector or for HIV/AIDS-specific services?	○ A. Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending in the health sector or for HIV/AIDS-specific services. ○ B. The Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending for only HIV/AIDS-specific services. ◉ C. The Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending all the entire health sector, including HIV/AIDS-specific services.	11.5 Score: 0.95	IFE (External Funds Inquiry)	The data source used was the IFE, External Funds Inquiry which is Done every two years. In 2019 the documents consulted were the MEGAS 2017-2018 and MARF. The IFE was not included.
11.6 Domestic Spending: What percent of the annual national HIV response is financed with domestic public and domestic private sector HIV funding? (Domestic funding excludes out-of-pocket, Global Fund grants, and other donor resources)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. None (0%) is financed with domestic funding. ◉ B. Very liitle (approx. 1-9%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ C. Some (approx. 10-49%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ D. Most (approx. 50-89%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) is financed with domestic funding.	11.6 Score: 0.83	NASA 2018	We do not have disaggregated information. In process is the visualization of the budget line in the Domestic Budget (Operating Budget). It is visible in the domestic investment budget. However, according to MEGAS, 97% of the funding is from donors and 3% is from the governement.
11.7 Health Budget Execution: What was the country's execution rate of its budget for health in the most recent year's budget?	○ A. There is no budget for health or no money was allocated. ○ B. 0-49% of budget executed. ○ C. 50-69% of budget executed. ○ D. 70-89% of budget executed. ◉ E. 90% or greater of budget executed.	11.7 Score: 0.95	REO 2020	The execution rate increased from 2019 to 2021.
11.8 Data-Driven Reprogramming: Do host country government policies/systems allow for reprograming domestic investments based on new or updated program data during the government funding cycle?	○ A. There is no system for funding cycle reprogramming. ○ B. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming, but is seldom used. ○ C. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy, but not based on data. ◉ D. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy, and is based on data.	11.8 Score: 0.95	Lei 2020/Abril (SISTAFE), PESS, Prioridades do Sector	
Domestic Resource Mobilization Score:		**5.56**		

12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies: The host country analyzes and uses relevant HIV/AIDS epidemiological, health, health workforce, and economic data to inform HIV/AIDS investment decisions. For maximizing impact, data are used to choose which high impact program services and interventions are to be implemented, where resources should be allocated, and what populations demonstrate the highest need and should be targeted (i.e. the right thing at the right place and at the right time). Unit costs are tracked and steps are taken to improve HIV/AIDS outcomes within the available resource envelope (or achieves comparable outcomes with fewer resources).			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
12.1 Resource Allocation Process: Does the partner country government utilize a recognized data-driven model to inform the allocation of domestic (i.e. non-donor) public HIV resources? If yes, please note in the comments section when the model was last used and for what purpose (e.g., for Global Fund concept note development) (note: full score achieved by selecting one checkbox)	○ A. The host country government does not use one of the mechanisms listed below to inform the allocation of their resources. ◉ B. The host country government does use the following mechanisms to inform the allocation of their resources (check all that apply): ☐ Optima ☑ Spectrum (including EPP and Goals) ☐ AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) ☐ Modes of Transmission (MOT) Model ☐ Other recognized process or model (specify in notes column)	12.1 Score: 2.00	Sector Priorities	Exercises for quantification of medicines and medical items.
12.2 Geographic Allocation: Of central government HIV-specific resources (excluding any donor funds) allocated to geographic subunits in the most recent year available, what percentage is being allocated in the highest burden geographic areas (i.e. districts that cumulatively account for 80% of PLHIV)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Information not available. ◉ B. No resources (0%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ C. Minimal resources (approx. 1-9%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ D. Some resources (approx. 10-49%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ E. Most resources (approx. 50-89%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ F. All or almost all resources (approx. 90%+) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.	12.2 Score: 0.00		The allocation is not based on the number of PLHIV in each District.

12.3 Information on cost of service provision: Does the host country government have a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services, and is this information used for budgeting or planning purposes? (note: full score can be achieved without checking all disaggregate boxes).	◉ A. The host country DOES NOT have a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services. ○ B. The host country has a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services, but this information is not used for budgeting or planning. ○ C. The host country has a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services AND this information is used for bugeting or planning purposes for the following services (check all that apply): ☐ HIV Testing ☐ Laboratory services ☐ ART ☐ PMTCT ☐ VMMC ☐ OVC Service Package ☐ Key population Interventions ☐ PrEP	12.3 Score: 0.00		There is no routine system, there is a general budgeting system that is used in the planning of funds that is done annually.
12.4 Improving Efficiency: Has the partner country achieved any of the following efficiency improvements through actions taken within the last three years?	Check all that apply: ☐ Improved operations or interventions based on the findings of cost-effectiveness or efficiency studies ☑ Reduced overhead costs by streamlining management ☐ Lowered unit costs by reducing fragmentation, i.e. pooled procurement, resource pooling, etc. ☐ Implemented strategic purchasing (e.g. through contracting and payment incentives) to encourage delivery of HIV services in line with population needs ☑ Improved procurement competition ☑ Integrated HIV/AIDS into national or subnational insurance schemes (private or public -- need not be within last three years) ☑ Integrated HIV into primary care services with linkages to specialist care (need not be within last three years) ☑ Integrated TB and HIV services, including ART initiation in TB treatment settings and TB screening and treatment in HIV care settings (need not be within last three years)	12.4 Score: 1.40	Pharmaceutical Logistics Strategic Plan (PELF)	"Contract with suppliers - the drugs and/or products go to the districts without passing through the warehouses, but to the health facilities. Intermediate warehouses; allocation of means of transport to the provinces; MDS (multi-month dispensing, use of mobile brigades and APE, extension of working hours)'Counseling and Testing (index case approach, introduction of self-testing) "

	☑ Integrated HIV and MCH services, including ART initiated and maintained in eligible pregnant and postpartum women and in infants at maternal and child health care settings (need not be within last three years) ☑ Developed and implemented other new and more efficient models of HIV service delivery (e.g., multi-month scripting, testing modalities targeted to the population profile, etc. - specify in comments)			
12.5 ARV Benchmark prices: How do the costs of ARVs (most common first line regimen) purchased in the previous year by the partner government using domestic resources compare to international benchmark prices for that year? (Use the "factory cost" of purchased commodities, excluding transport costs, distribution costs, etc.)	◉ A. Partner government did not pay for any ARVs using domestic resources in the previous year. ○ B. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was more than 50% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ C. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was 10-50% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ D. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was 1-10% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ E. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was below or equal to the international benchmark price for that regimen.	12.5 Score: 0.00	PES 2020 (Health Sector Strategic Plan)	Since 2019, the government has been allocating 5 million Meticais annually for ARVs. 10 million Meticais were allocated in 2019 for purchases in 2020
Technical and Allocative Efficiencies Score:		**3.40**		

13. Market Openness: Host country and donor policies do not negatively distort the market for HIV services by reducing participation and/or competition.				**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
13.1 Granting exclusive rights for services or training: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies grant exclusive rights for the government or another local provider to provide HIV services?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) polices: A. Restrict the provision of any one aspect of HIV prevention, testing, counseling, or treatment services to a single entity (i.e., creating a monopoly arrangement for that service)? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Mandate that only government facilities have the exclusive right to provide any one aspect of HIV prevention, testing, counseling, or treatment services? ☐ Yes ☑ No C. Grant exclusive rights to government institutions for providing health service training? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.1 Score:	0.28	Memorandum of Understanding documents signed between MISAU and donors; Regulation of Professional Technical Education	Changes in the SID2021 tool, the 2021 score is different from 2019. The answers from the Global Fund (GF) and PEPFAR (to be confirmed), are the same as those from the government.
13.2 Requiring license or authorization: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies establish a license, permit or authorization process as a requirement of operation?	A. Are health facilities required to obtain a government-mandated license or accreditation in order to provide HIV services? [SELECT ONE] ☐ No ☑ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places equal burden on nongovernment facilities (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) and government facilities. ☐ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places higher burden on nongovernment facilities (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) than on government facilities. B. Are health training institutions required to obtain a government-mandated license or accreditation in order to provide health service training? [SELECT ONE] ☑ No ☐ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places equal burden on nongovernment institutions (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) and government institutions. ☐ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places higher burden on nongovernment institutions (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) than on government institutions.	13.2 Score:	0.28	Law 24/2009 of September 28 Law 14/2020 E-SISTAFE Reform	"13. A) Private USs require licensing according to Law 24/2009 of September 28. Public USs obey the norms and the respective classification by levels of care. 13.2 B) Training Institutes are accredited according to law 26/2020. The answer from FG and PEPFAR (to be confirmed) is the same. (The options are dieferent to those of 2019) which is why the scoring is also different." Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version)

13.3 Limiting provision of certain direct clinical services: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of licensed, local providers to provide certain direct clinical services?	National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of licensed, local health service providers to offer the following HIV services: ☐ Prevention ☐ Testing and Counseling ☑ Treatment	13.3 Score: 0.19	Law 14/2009 - Practice of Private Medicine in Mozambique	The answer is the same but the 2019 score is different, 0.24. FG's answer, FG policies do not limit. PEPFAR acts in accordance with the laws of the government.
13.4 Limiting provision of certain clinical support services: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of licensed local providers to provide certain clinical support services?	A. Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the ability of licensed, local institutions from providing essential HIV laboratory services? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies create monopoly arrangements in lab testing (i.e., arrangements where effectively only one lab service provider is allowed to conduct a certain essential HIV lab service)? ☐ Yes ☑ No C. National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the ability of licensed, local institutions from procuring or distributing the following HIV commodities and supplies [PLEASE SPECIFY TYPE IN NOTES]: ☑ ARVs ☐ Test kits ☐ Laboratory supplies ☐ Other D. Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies create monopoly supply chain arrangements for HIV commodities (i.e., arrangements where effectively only one entity is able to supply a certain essential HIV commodity)? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.4 Score: 0.26		The GF funds cannot be used to purchase ARVs, testing kits and laboratory supplies. Mozambique has to use Wambo (Joint procurement of GF). PEPFAR's answers are the same as the government's

13.5 Limits on local manufacturing: Do national government policies limit the ability of the local manufacturing industry to compete with the international market?	A. Do national government policies restrict the production of HIV commodities and supplies by local manufacturers beyond international standards? ○ Yes ◉ No B. [IF YES] For which of the following is local manufacturing restricted? ☐ ARVs ☐ Test kits ☐ Laboratory supplies ☐ Other	13.5 Score: 0.28		The 2019 answer is the same but the score is different 0.36 in 2019
13.6 Cost of entry/exit: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies significantly raise the cost of entry or exit by a local provider?	Do local health service facilities face higher start-up or maintenance costs compared to government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) supported facilities (e.g., lack of access to funds, higher accreditation fees, prohibitive contracting costs, etc.)? ☑ Yes ☐ No	13.6 Score: 0.00		. The FG and PEPFAR policies do not create higher costs.
13.7 Geographical barriers: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies create geographical barriers for local providers to supply goods, services or labor, or invest capital?	A. Are certain geographical areas restricted to only government or donor-supported HIV service providers? ○ Yes ◉ No B. [IF YES] Which of the following are geographically restricted? ☐ Supplying HIV supplies and commodities ☐ Supplying HIV services or health workforce labor ☐ Investing capital (e.g., constructing or renovating facilities)	13.7 Score: 0.28		2019 score # 0.36. Global fund (GF) and PEPFAR policies do not create restrictions
13.8 Government policy limits on innovative financing: Do national government policies limit the use of innovative financing mechanisms (including blended financing deals, social impact bonds, pay for success models, etc.) and market-based/market-shaping solutions as part of the domestic response to HIV/AIDS?	Do national government policies limit the use of innovative financing mechanisms (including blended financing deals, social impact bonds, pay for success models, etc.) and market-based/market-shaping solutions as part of the domestic response to HIV/AIDS? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.8 score: 0.28		This is a new question, and one cannot make the comparison.

13.9 Donor policy limits on innovative financing: Do donor policies limit the use of innovative financing mechanisms (including blended financing deals, social impact bonds, pay for success models, etc.) and market-based/market-shaping solutions as part of the domestic response to HIV/AIDS?	Do donor policies limit the use of innovative financing mechanisms (including blended financing deals, social impact bonds, pay for success models, etc.) and market-based/market-shaping solutions as part of the domestic response to HIV/AIDS? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.9 Score: 0.28		GF policies do not create restrictions
13.10 Freedom to advertise: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the freedom of local organizations to advertise or market HIV goods or services? [Note: "organizations" in this case can refer broadly to clinical service providers and also organizations providing advocacy and promotion services.]	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the freedom of nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) organizations to advertise or promote HIV services either online, over TV and radio, or in public spaces? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.10 Score: 0.63		GF and PEPFAR do not restrict the freedom to advertise.

13.11 Quality standards for HIV services: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies, and the enforcement of those polices, hold all HIV service providers (government-run, local private sector, FBOs, etc.) to the same standards of service quality?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies, and the enforcement of those polices, hold all HIV service providers (government-run, local private sector, FBOs, etc.) to the same standards of service quality? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] ☑ Yes ☐ No, government service providers are held to higher standards than nongovernment service providers ☐ No, FBOs/CSOs are held to higher standards than government service providers ☐ No, private sector providers are held to higher standards than government service providers	13.11 Score: 0.63		The Response of GF and PEPFAR is the same as that of the government
13.12 Quality standards for HIV commodities: Do national government policies set standards for product quality that provide an advantage to some commodity suppliers over others?	Do national government policies set product quality standards on HIV commodities that advantage some suppliers over others? [IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN IN NOTES] ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.12 Score: 0.63		The State ensures the quality of medicines, vaccines, biological and health products for human use in circulation in the country, through a system of quality assurance that integrates registration, pharmaceutical
13.13 Cost of service provision: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies significantly raise the cost of service provision for some local providers relative to others (especially by treating incumbents differently from new entrants)?	A. Do government HIV service providers receive greater subsidies or support of overhead expenses (e.g., operational support) as compared to nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) HIV service providers? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Does the national government selectively subsidize certain nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector), local HIV service providers over others? ☐ Yes ☑ No C. Do government health training institutions receive greater subsidies or support of overhead expenses as compared to nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) health training institutions? ☑ Yes ☐ No D. Does the national government selectively subsidize certain nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector), local health service training institutions over others? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.13 Score: 0.47		GF score: No for A. and B. N/A, C. No and D. N/A. Government does not fund private institutions C. N/A PEPFAR funds government and national institutions

13.14 Self-regulation: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies allow for the creation of a self-regulatory or co-regulatory regime?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies allow HIV service providers—either groups of individuals or groups of institutions—to create structural barriers (e.g., closed network systems) that may reduce the incentive of other potential providers to provide HIV services? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.14 Score: 1.25		GF-N/A difficult to understand the question PEPFAR's answer is the same as the government's
13.15 Publishing of provider information: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies require or encourage information on local providers' outputs, prices, sales or costs to be published?	A. National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies require nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) health service facilities to publish more data than government facilities on the following [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]: ☐ HIV service caseload ☐ Procurement of HIV supplies/commodities ☐ Expenses B. National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies require HIV commodity suppliers to publish data on the following [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]: ☐ Distribution ☐ Sales/Revenue ☐ Production costs	13.15 Score: 1.25		N/A
13.16 Patient choice: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of patients to decide which providers or products to use?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the ability of patients or specific groups of patients to choose: A. Which HIV service providers they use? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Which HIV supplies/commodities they use (e.g., ARVs, PrEP, condoms, needles, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.16 Score: 1.25		Response based on Government policies for GF and PEPFAR
13.17 Patient mobility: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies reduce mobility of patients between HIV service providers by increasing the explicit or implicit costs of changing providers?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies impose costs or other barriers that restrict a patient's ability to transfer from a government HIV service provider to a nongovernment (e.g., FBO, CBO, or private sector) HIV service provider? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.17 Score: 1.25		Same answer for FG and PEPFAR
	Market Openness Score:	**9.46**		

Domain D: Strategic Information

What Success Looks Like: Using local and national systems, the host country government collects, analyzes and makes available timely, comprehensive, and quality HIV/AIDS data (including epidemiological, economic/financial, and performance data) that can be used to inform policy, program and funding decisions.

14.Epidemiological and Health data: Host Country Government routinely collects, analyzes and makes available data on the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its effects on health outcomes. HIV/AIDS epidemiological and health data include size estimates of all key populations, PLHIV, HIV incidence, HIV prevalence, viral load and AIDS-related mortality rates.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
14.1 Management and Monitoring of Surveillance Activities: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - for HIV/AIDS epidemiological surveys and/or surveillance activities including: data collection, analysis and interpretation; data storage and retrieval; and quality assurance across all sectors. Select only ONE answer.	○ No, there is no entity. ○ Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ◉ Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	14.1 Score: 0.56	INS (National Institute for Health) and INE (National Institute for Estatistics)	Most of the budget comes from donors. Lots of the researches were delayed due to difficulties in the fundraising process and mechanisms of use. There are still barriers to hiring staff. The responsible entities are INE and INS.
14.2 Who Leads General Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government lead and manage planning and implementation of the HIV/AIDS portfolio of general population epidemiological surveys and surveillance activities (population-based household surveys, case reporting/clinical surveillance, drug resistance surveillance, etc.)?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions ◉ C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies ○ D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies ○ E. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with minimal or no technical assistance from external agencies	14.2 Score: 0.42	INE and INS: IMASIDA (DHS) 2015 with support from ICF Macro INE and INS: INSIDA 2020/21 with ICAP support PEPFAR fund support : 2018-2022	IMASIDA 2015 and INSIDA 2009 were implemented with substantial technical and financial support from partners INSIDA 2020/21 with ICAP support
14.3 Who Leads Key Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government lead & manage planning and implementation of the HIV/AIDS portfolio of key population epidemiological surveys and/or behavioral surveillance activities (IBBS, size estimation studies, etc.)?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions ○ C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies ◉ D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies ○ E. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, without minimal or no technical assistance from external agencies	14.3 Score: 0.63	COP 2018 and 2019 Global fund IBBS Protocols IBBS for TS (2013), HSM (2013, 2020), Long Haul Truck (2013), Miners (2013), Prisoners (2011), Injecting Drug Users (2014), FSW(2020) Next year there is plan to implement the mapping to for size estimate for prisioners, transexual	The last IBBS in the country were conducted between 2011 and 2014 with substancial technical support from partners. Last year (2020) INS implemented the IBSS with minimal technical support from the partners Due to covid partneres and implementing partners changed, which caused delays

14.4 Who Finances General Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government fund the HIV/AIDS portfolio of general population epidemiological surveys and/or surveillance activities (e.g., protocol development, printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ◉ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	14.4 Score: 0.42	NASA 2014, NASA 2020 (refers to 2017 and 2018) MARF 2015 MARF 2016 Proposed Budget for IMASIDA 2015 and INSIDA 2020	The Government's contribution to the AIDS response is estimated to be around 5% (NASA 2014 - 5.6%) and 2% (NASA 2020). The main donors of the response are Global Fund and PEPFAR. The Government of Mozambique has contributed some funds to the implementation of IMASIDA 2015, the latest national AIDS indicator survey, although this amount was less than 10% of the total.
14.5 Who Finances Key Populations Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government fund the HIV/AIDS portfolio of key population epidemiological surveys and/or behavioral surveillance activities (e.g., protocol development, printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ◉ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (approx. 90% +) is provided by the host country government	14.5 Score: 0.42	NASA 2014, NASA 2020 (refers to 2017 and 2018) MARF 2015 MARF 2016 IBBS Budget Proposal	The Government's contribution to the AIDS response is estimated to be around 5% (NASA 2014 - 5.6%) and 2% (NASA 2020). IBBS and other surveillance activities for key populations are mainly funded by PEPFAR or the Global Fund.

14.6 Comprehensiveness of Prevalence and Incidence Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV prevalence and incidence data according to relevant disaggregations, populations and geographic units?	Check ALL boxes that apply below. (A.) refers to prevalence data. (B.) refers to incidence data: ☑ A. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV prevalence data disaggregated by: ☑ Age (at coarse disaggregates) ☑ Age (at fine disaggregates) ☑ Sex ☑ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) ☑ Sub-national units ☑ B. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV incidence disaggregated by: ☑ Age (at coarse disaggregates) ☑ Age (at fine disaggregates) ☑ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) ☑ Sub-national units	14.6 Score: 0.83	IMASIDA 2015 IBBS INSIDA 2021 DHS Naomi 2020	INSIDA 2021 and Naomi 2020 presents prevalence data disaggregated by sex (men and women) and by residence areas (urban and rural), provintial and distrital DHS is at the planning stage INSIDA 2021 and Naomi 2020 presents incidence data disaggregated by sex (men and women), sub-national data and key population (AGYW)

14.7 Comprehensiveness of Viral Load Coverage Data: To what extent does the host country government collect/report viral load coverage data according to relevant disaggregations and across all PLHIV? (if exact or approximate percentage is known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. The host country government does not collect/report viral load coverage data or does not conduct viral load monitoring ◉ B. The host country government collects/reports viral load coverage data (answer both subsections below): Government collects/report viral load coverage data according to the following disaggregates (check ALL that apply): ☑ Age ☑ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☐ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) For what proportion of PLHIV does the government collect/report viral load coverage data (select one of the following): ☐ Less than 25% ☐ 25-50% ☑ 50-75% ☐ More than 75%	14.7 Score: 0.52	DISA Database IMASIDA 2015 (DHS) Spectrum 2020 SISMA	ART coverage in 2018 was 55% 2021 68%. Given the challenges in the health care system, viral load / PLHIV coverage is 56%. IMASIDA 2015 provides a population-based estimate of viral suppression among people living with adult HIV. Disa (Sexo e idade) SISMA (Coarse desaggregation)
14.8 Comprehensiveness of Key and Priority Populations Data: To what extent does the host country government conduct integrated behavioral surveillance (either as a standalone IBBS or integrated into other routine surveillance such as HSS+) and size estimation studies for key and priority populations? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.) Please note most recent survey dates in comments section.	○ A. The host country government does not conduct IBBS or size estimation studies for key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) or priority populations (Military, etc.). ◉ B. The host country government conducts (answer both subsections below): IBBS (or other integrated behavioral surveillance) for (check ALL that apply): ☑ Female sex workers (FSW) ☑ Men who have sex with men (MSM) ☐ Transgender (TG) ☑ People who inject drugs (PWID) ☑ Prisoners ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) Size estimation studies for (check ALL that apply): ☑ Female sex workers (FSW) ☑ Men who have sex with men (MSM) ☐ Transgender (TG) ☑ People who inject drugs (PWID) ☑ Prisoners ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, miliitary, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users)	14.8 Score: 0.83	FSW - 2020 (preliminary data) MSM - 2020 (preliminary data) PID - 2014 (preliminary data) Prisoners-Sernap 2020 Global fund proposal 2020	MTS - 2020 (preliminary data) MSM - 2020 PID - 2014 Prisoners - 2020 (modeling for population size estimates is annual). For priority populations (women and youth, and girls) data are available in the General Population and Housing Census. It was implemented in 2018 for the first time, the exercise of the calculation of the population size for key population, with the exception of transgender. Annualy the size for key population is updated. The last exercise was done in 2020 based on global fund proposal

14.9 Timeliness of Epi and Surveillance Data: To what extent is a timeline for the collection of epidemiologic and surveillance data outlined in a national HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey strategy (or a national surveillance and survey strategy with specifics for HIV)?	◉ A. There is no national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy, or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists but does not include specifics for HIV surveillance and surveys ○ B. A national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy exists (or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists and includes specifics for HIV), but the strategy does not outline a timeline for data collection for all relevant population groups ○ C. A national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy exists (or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists and includes specifics for HIV), and outlines a timeline for data collection for all relevant population groups	14.9 Score: 0.00	INS CNCS - PEN IV M&E Plan	Prepared and submitted in 2017 a proposal for the elaboration of the Strategic Plan for Epidemiological Surveillance. The PEN V M&E Plan provides information on key epidemiological and surveillance products by 2020.
14.10 Quality of Surveillance and Survey Data: To what extent does the host country government define and implement policies, procedures and governance structures that assure quality of HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data?	○ A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure surveys & surveillance data quality exist/could be documented. ◉ B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of surveys & surveillance data (check all that apply): ☑ A national surveillance unit or other entity is responsible for assuring the quality of surveys & surveillance data ☐ A national, approved surveys & surveillance strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for data quality assurance ☐ Standard national procedures & protocols exist for reviewing surveys & surveillance data for quality and sharing feedback with appropriate staff responsible for data collection ☑ An in-country internal review board (IRB) exists and reviews all protocols.	14.10 Score: 0.42	INS - responsible for the quality of surveys CNBS - National Committee of Bioethics	
Epidemiological and Health Data Score:		**5.03**		

15. Financial/Expenditure data: Government collects, tracks and analyzes and makes available financial data related to HIV/AIDS, including the financing and spending on HIV/AIDS expenditures from all financing sources, costing, and economic evaluation, efficiency and market demand analyses for cost-effectiveness.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
15.1 Who Leads Collection of Expenditure Data: To what extent does the host country government lead & manage a national expenditure tracking system to collect HIV/AIDS expenditure data?	○ A. No tracking of public HIV/AIDS expenditures has occurred within the past 5 years ○ B. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA), but planning and implementation is primarily led by external agencies, organizations, or institutions ◉ C. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA) and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with substantial external technical assistance ○ D. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA) and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with some external technical assistance ○ E. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA), and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with minimal or no external technical assistance	15.1 Score: 1.67	NASA 2010-2011 NASA 2014 MARF 2015 MARF 2016 NASA 2020 (2017-18)	
15.2 Comprehensiveness of Expenditure Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV/AIDS public sector expenditures according to funding source, expenditure type, program and geographic area?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure tracking has occurred within the past 5 years ◉ B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected (check all that apply): ☑ By source of financing, such as domestic public, domestic private, out-of-pocket, Global Fund, PEPFAR, others ☑ By expenditures per program area, such as prevention, care, treatment, health systems strengthening ☑ By type of expenditure, such as training, overhead, vehicles, supplies, commodities/reagents, personnel ☐ Sub-nationally	15.2 Score: 2.50	NASA 2010-2011 NASA 2014 MARF 2015 MARF 2016 NASA 2020 (2017-18)	AIDS spending measurement (NASA) is implemented every three years. And the data covers a 2 years period. The report produced, under the leadership of CNCS, presents expenditure data disaggregated by financial source, funding agents, basic programatic areas, service provider up to the key beneficiaries. In the years when NASA is not implemented, CNCS, through GAM (Global Aids Monitoring) indicator 8.1, summarizes the main expenses in each year.
15.3 Timeliness of Expenditure Data: To what extent are expenditure data collected in a timely way to inform program planning and budgeting decisions?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected ○ B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected irregularly, and more than 3 years ago ◉ C. HIV/AIDS expenditure data were collected at least once in the past 3 years ○ D. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually but represent more than one year of expenditures ○ E. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually and represent only one year of expenditures	15.3 Score: 1.67	NASA 2010-2011 NASA 2014 MARF 2015 MARF 2016 GAM PEN V M&E Plan NASA 2020 (2017-18)	The NASA exercise is implemented every three years. The latest data collection was in 2020.
Financial/Expenditure Data Score:		**5.83**		

16. Performance data: Government routinely collects, reports, analyzes and makes available HIV/AIDS service delivery data. Service delivery data are analyzed to track program performance, i.e. coverage of key interventions, results against targets, and the continuum of care and treatment cascade, including linkage to care, adherence and retention, and viral load testing coverage and suppression.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
16.1 Who Leads Collection and Reporting of Service Delivery Data: To what extent is the routine collection and reporting of HIV/AIDS service delivery data institutionalized in an information system and managed and operated by the host country government at the national level?	○ A. No system exists for routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data ◉ B. Multiple unharmonized or parallel information systems exist that are managed and operated separately by various government entities, local institutions and/or external agencies/institutions ○ C. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is primarily managed and operated by an external agency/institution ○ D. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government with technical assistance from external agency/institution ○ E. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government	16.1 Score: 0.33	HIV Program Reports (MOH)	Although the government has its own data system called SISMA, there are also several parallel systems across different institutions, such as PEPFAR. An example of such systems includes MozART, MER, etc. Ongoing design of a system for reporting community activities.
16.2 Who Finances Collection of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government finance the routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data (e.g., salaries of data clerks/M&E staff, printing & distribution of paper-based tools, electronic reporting system maintenance, data quality supervision, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data exists ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ◉ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	16.2 Score: 0.83	MEGAS/NASA 2014, MARF 2015 + 2016 NASA 2020 (2017-18)	The Government's contribution to the AIDS response is estimated to be around 5% (NASA 2014 - 5.6%) and 2% (NASA 2020). Data on the provision of services are collected by MOH. The partners have the ministry support in multiplying the instruments used for this collection.

16.3 Comprehensiveness of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV/AIDS service delivery data by population, program and geographic area? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.)	Check ALL boxes that apply below: ☑ A. The host country government routinely collects & reports service delivery data for: ☑ HIV Testing ☑ PMTCT ☑ Adult Care and Support ☑ Adult Treatment ☑ Pediatric Care and Support ☑ Orphans and Vulnerable Children ☑ Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision ☑ HIV Prevention ☐ AIDS-related mortality ☑ B. Service delivery data are being collected: ☑ By key population (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☑ By priority population (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) ☑ By age & sex ☐ From all facility sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.) ☐ From all community sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.)	16.3 Score: 1.22	Annual HIV Report Annual Report of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare (MGCAS) CMMV Program SIS-ROH MozART SISMA	Site-level data is available, but not the data from private clinics.
16.4 Timeliness of Service Delivery Data: To what extent are HIV/AIDS service delivery data collected in a timely way to inform analysis of program performance?	○ A. The host country government does not routinely collect/report HIV/AIDS service delivery data ○ B. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data annually ○ C. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data semi-annually ◉ D. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data at least quarterly	16.4 Score: 1.33	Annual and half-yearly reports from the Ministry of Health (MOH) HIV program	Data are reported monthly to inform program performance analysis, but public reports are produced semi-annually.

16.5 Analysis of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government routinely analyze service delivery data to measure program performance (i.e., continuum of care cascade, coverage, retention, viral suppression, AIDS-related mortality rates)?	○ A. The host country government does not routinely analyze service delivery data to measure program performance ◉ B. Service delivery data are being analyzed to measure program performance in the following ways (check all that apply): ☐ Continuum of care cascade for each identified priority population (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention, and viral load ☐ Continuum of care cascade for each relevant key population (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention, and viral load ☑ Results against targets ☑ Coverage or recent achievements of key treatment & prevention services (ART, PMTCT, VMMC, etc.) ☑ Site-specific yield for HIV testing (HTC and PMTCT) ☐ AIDS-related mortality rates ☑ Variations in performance by sub-national unit ☑ Creation of maps to facilitate geographic analysis	16.5 Score: 0.83	Annual and half-yearly reports from the Ministry of Health (MoH) HIV program	Semi-annual reports provide data for provincial cascade for adults (men and women) and children. Data from modeling exercises (Spectrum) are also used for analysis production. Data are reported monthly to SISMA.
16.6 Quality of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government define and implement policies, procedures and governance structures that assure quality of HIV/AIDS service delivery data?	○ A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure service delivery data quality exist/could be documented. ◉ B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of service delivery data (check all that apply): ☑ A national, approved data quality strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for HIV/AIDS data quality assurance ☑ A national protocol exists for routine (at least annual) Data Quality Audits/Assessments of key HIV program indicators, which are led and implemented by the host country government ☑ Standard national procedures & protocols exist for routine data quality checks at the point of data entry ☑ Data quality reports are published and shared with relevant ministries/government entities & partner organizations ☑ The host country government leads routine (at least annual) data review meetings at national & subnational levels to review data quality issues and outline improvement plans	16.6 Score: 1.33	Ministry of Health's HIV Acceleration Plan (MoH) (2013) Ministry of Health (MoH) Annual and Half-Year Reports Ministry of Health Annual Data Quality Reports (MoH) HIV program toolkit MoH for internal / external DQAs.	
		Performance Data Score: **5.89**		

17. Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem: Host country government demonstrates commitment and capacity to advance the use of data in informing government decisions and cultivating an informed, engaged civil society.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
17.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS): Is there a CRVS system in place that records births and deaths and is fully operational across the country? Is CRVS data made publically available in a timely manner?	○ A. No, there is not a CRVS system. ◉ B. Yes, there is a CRVS system that… (check all that apply): ☑ records births ☑ records deaths ☐ is fully operational across the country [IF YES] How often is CRVS data updated and made publically available (select only one)? ☑ A. The host country government does not make CRVS data available to the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of collection. ☐ B. The host country government makes CRVS data available to the general public within 6-12 months. ☐ C. The host country government makes CRVS data available to the general public within 6 months.	17.1 Score: 0.67	INE Ministry of Justice and Constitutional and Religious Affairs	There are challenges because there are some people who are not captured to the civil records. COMSA showed that only 10% is being captured. Release of delayed information. Paper based system exist in all country and some are in electronic format. The report to the burial of statisc is done on time
17.2 Unique Identification: Is there a national Unique Identification system that is used to track delivery of HIV/AIDS and other health services? Do national polices protect privacy of Unique ID information?	Is there a national Unique Identification system that is used to track delivery of HIV/AIDS and other health services? ○ A. No, there is no national Unique Identification system used to track delivery of services for HIV/AIDS or other health services. ◉ B. Yes, there is a national Unique Identification system used to track delivery of services for HIV/AIDS, but not other health services. ○ C. Yes, there is a national Unique Identification system used to track delivery of services for HIV/AIDS and other health services. [IF YES to B or C] Are there national policies, procedures and systems in place that protect the security and privacy of Unique ID information? ☐ Yes ☐ No	17.2 Score: 0.67		The NID is a unique patient code in each US but has the possibility of duplications in case of transfers. The new SESP (OpenMRS POC) has a unique code for tracking patients in HIV services but only exists in the US that receives support from PEPFAR-funded partners. It was approved on May 22nd, 2018 the introduction of the unique citizen identification number, but the implementation is being done in a phased manner.

17.3 Interoperability of National Administrative Data: To fully utilize all administrative data, are HIV/AIDS data and other relevant administrative data sources integrated in a data warehouse where they are joined for analysis across diseases and conditions?	○ A. No, there is no central integration of HIV/AIDS data with other relevant administrative data. ◉ B. Yes, national HIV/AIDS administrative data is integrated and joined with administrative data on the following: ☑ a. TB ☑ b. Maternal and Child Health ☑ c. Other Health Data (e.g., other communicable and non-communicable diseases) ☐ d. Education ☑ e. Health Systems Information (e.g., health workforce data) ☐ f. Logistics management information for commodities ☐ g. Poverty and Employment ☐ h. Other (specify in notes)	17.3 Score:	1.14		One of the tasks of the National Health Observatory is to create conditions for the interoperability of the different systems in use.
17.4 Census Data: Does the host country government regularly (at least every 10 years) collect and publically disseminate census data?	○ A. No, the host country government does not collect census data at least every 10 years ○ B. Yes, the host country government regularly collects census data, but does not make it available to the general public. ◉ C. Yes, the host country government regularly collects census data and makes it available to the general public. [IF YES to C only] Data that are made available to the public are disaggregated by: ☑ a. Age ☑ b. Sex ☑ c. District	17.4 Score:	2.00	Population Census - 1997 - 2007 - 2017 http://www.ine.gov.mz/iv-rgph-2017	The last General Population and Housing Census was implemented in 2017. Data desaggregate by age, sex, distric and urban/rural are publicly available
17.5 Subnational Administrative Units: Are the boundaries of subnational administrative units made public (including district and site level)?	○ A. No, the country's subnational administrative boundaries are not made public. ◉ B. Yes, the host country government publicizes district-level boundaries, but not site-level geocodes. ○ C. Yes, the host country government publicizes district-level boundaries and site-level geocodes.	17.5 Score:	1.00	Population Census Shapefiles 2017 2018 SARA	Data on administrative units is made available to the district level. US geocodes exist, but are not available to the public. The health facility codes are publicly available through SARA
		Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem Score:	**5.48**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN D